VAGNER, R.I.

Complications appearing during Crile's operation, their prevention and treatment. Trudy Inst.onk.AMN SSSR no.4:13-26 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(LYMPHATICS--SURGERY) (NECK--CANCER)

SHUKAREVA, N. K. (Leningrad, C-124, ul. Krasnykh Tekstil'shchikov, d. 3/10, kv. 5); VAGNER, R. I.

Prescalene biopsy in cancer of the lung. Grud. khir. 4 no.3: 22-26 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz 2-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A. I. Rakov) Instituta onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. I. Serebrov) AMN SSSR.

(LUNGS--CANCER) (CHEST--BIOPSY)

VAGNER, R.I. (Leningrad,pr.Engel'sa,d.28,kv.98)

Technic for the excision of cervical lymph nodes. Vest.khir. 89 no.9:69-[illegible]7 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz 2-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. A.I.Rakov) Instituta onkologii (dir. - prof. A.I.Serebrov) AMN SSSR.
(NECK--SURGERY) (LYMPHATICS--SURGERY)

MAR'IN, N.D.; VAGNER, P.I.

Use of hemithiamine-induced sleep for bronchoscopy in patients with lung cancer. Vop. onk. 11 no.12:9-14 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz II khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Rakov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

TIYVEL', Kh.A. [Tiivel, H.]; VAGNER, R.I.

Scope of operative intervention in so-called lateral aberrant strumas. Vop. onk. 11 no.7:94-100 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz I khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.A. Kholdin) i II khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Rakov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir.- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

VAGNER, R.M., kand. biol. nauk.

Creation of a specific serum against the mosaic virus of winter wheat. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 22 no.12:20-21 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Moskovskaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy.
(Mosaic disease) (Wheat--Diseases and pests)

S VAGNER

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 5, 1958, 20495.

Author : S. Vagner
Inst : Not given
Title : The Apricot Crop in the District of Aiud. (Kul'tura abrikosa v rayone Ayud).

Orig Pub: Gradina, via şi livada, 1957, 6, No 4, 74-79.

Abstract: The soil and climatic peculiarities of the district of Ayud (RNR) and the conditions for raising apricots are treated. The best stock for apricots is the local red plum which in distinction to the alycha plum (Prunus divaricata) and the ungrafted apricot is characterized by its slow growth, late blossoming (thanks to which the trees are not subject to the late frosts), good grafting coalescing, and long life (from 30-35 years). Aside

Card : 1/2

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20495.

from this, the trees grafted on the local plum are hardier in relation to withering and less sensitive to the sharp temperature variations during the winter season.

Card : 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electronics - Electron Radiation Tubes H-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 8, 1958, No 18433

Author : Holy Bohumil, Vagner Stanislav
Inst : Higher Institute for Vacuum Electronics, Prague, Czechoslovakia
Title : Kvantikon 41ZV40.

Orig Pub : Slaboproudy obzor, 1957, 18, No 12, 855-857

Abstract : A description of the operating principle, arrangement, technology of manufacture, and properties of a transmitting television tube "Kvantikon 41ZV40" (of Czechoslovak manufacture) with a semiconductor receiving element. It's operating characteristics are given and the time delay is analyzed in detail. Bibliography, 7 titles.

Card : 1/1

27

VAGIN, S.B.

Waters in Mesozoic sediments of the Astrakhan oil- and gas-bearing province. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.5: 7-14 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Astrakhan Province--Oil field brines)

VAGNER, S.D.; KAGAN, Yu.M.; PEREL', V.I.

Determination of plasma parameters by the double probe method. Vest. Len.un.11 no.22:75-78 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Electric discharges through gases) (Electrons)

67221

S/058/60/000/011/003/007
A001/A001

24.2310

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 11, p. 316, # 30552

AUTHOR: Vagner, S.D.

TITLE: On a Connection Between the Ionic and Electronic Concentrations and Currents Towards the Probe in the Electric Discharge Plasma in a Binary Gas Mixture

PERIODICAL: Uch.zap. Petrozavodskogo un-ta, 1957 (1958) Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 129-131

TEXT: A way is proposed of determining the ionic concentrations of individual components of a binary mixture by the probe method, which is applicable in case of considerable difference between the masses of ions. The concentration of electrons and electronic current towards the probe at space potential are determined from the probe characteristic to find the ionic concentration; the ratio of the layer area around the probe to the probe area is determined from the "generalized 3/2-law" for binary mixtures. By the method described were measured the concentrations of ions in the positive discharge column in a neon-mercury mixture. At the pressure of mercury vapor being 1×10^{-3} mm Hg and that of neon

8722
S/058/60/000/011/003/007
A001/A001

On a Connection Between the Ionic and Electronic Concentrations and Currents Towards the Probe in the Electric Discharge Plasma in a Binary Gas Mixture

being 0.75 mm Hg, only mercury ions are practically present in the plasma. At the increased neon pressure up to 1 - 3 mm Hg, the concentration of neon ions amounts to 20 - 25 % of the total ionic concentration.

ASSOCIATION: Petrozavodskiy un-t (Petrozavodsk University)

G.S. Solntsev

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Vagner, S.D., Kagan, Yu.M., Romanova, Ye.V. 54-10-2-2/16

TITLE: The Influence of a Magnetic Field Upon a High Frequency Discharge (Vliyaniye magnitnogo polya na vysokochastotnyy razryad)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta, Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Vol. 10 Nr 2, pp. 15-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the determination of the plasma parameters of a highfrequency discharge the two-probe method (Refs 1,2,3) was developed. This improved method was employed by the authors for measuring the plasma parameters of a highfrequency discharge in a weak magnetic field. The dependence of the temperature of the electron gas T_e and of the concentration of the charged particles n on the current in the solenoid is shown (table 1). T_e and n are average quantities obtained from a number of measurements and agree well with each other. The T_e values were determined by the methods described in former papers (Refs 1,2). The results obtained by the two methods are, practically, in agreement. The second method makes it possible to judge the presence of a Maxwell electron distribution according to velocities. The characteristics worked out

Card 1/2

The Influence of a Magnetic Field Upon
a High Frequency Discharge

by this method showed that in the plasm of a highfrequency discharge the electrons retain Maxwell's velocity distribution also in the presence of a weak magnetic field. It may be seen from the table that the temperature of the electron gas T_e drops a little with an amplification of the magnetic field. The concentration of the charged particles on the tube axis increases with amplification of the magnetic field from 0-50 Ørsted by about 12 times its amount. As already mentioned, the temperature values of the electron gas obtained by means of the two-probe method are determined by the distribution of the fast electron groups according to velocities. This distribution need not agree with that of more inert electrons, which are dealt with by Langmuir's probe method There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. High frequency discharges--Magnetic factors

VAGNER, S.D.; KAGAN, Yu.M.; ROMANOVA, Ye.V.

Effect of a magnetic field on high frequency [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 13 no.10:15-17 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Magnetic fields)
(Electric discharges through gases)

24(6)
AUTHOR: Vagner, S. D.

SOV/57-58-12-14/15

TITLE: On the Paper by V. I. Tverdokhlebov "Relation Between the Langmuir Method of Probe Characteristics and the Two-Probe Method in the Determination of Electron Temperature"(Ref 1) (Po povodu stat'i V. I. Tverdokhlebova "Svyaz' v opredelenii elektronnoy temperatury mezhdu metodom zondovykh kharakteristik Lengmyura i metodom dvukh zond")

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1958, Nr 12, pp 2739-2740 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a letter to the editor. A number of errors in the derivation of formula (7) from formula (6) is shown. The formula established by Biberman and Panin is derived. There is 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Karel'skiy pedagogicheskiy institut, Petrozavodsk (Karel'skiy Pedagogical Institute, Petrozavodsk)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1957

Card 1/1

24.3000

75335
SOV/57-29-10-12/18

AUTHOR: Vavilin, Ye. I., Vagner, S. D., and Drukman, A. M.

TITLE: Characteristics of a High-Frequency Mercury Discharge in a Constant Magnetic Field

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 10, pp 1263-1270 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper gives the results of an experimental study of the effect of a longitudinal constant magnetic field on a high-frequency mercury discharge. The same two-probe method is used as that employed by all other investigators, and the results obtained are compared with those obtained by the optical photometric method. The latter method consisted in measuring the intensity of the 4916A line when the magnetic field is on, and when it is switched off. The frequency is 7.5 megacycles, and the voltage is measured with an electrostatic voltmeter connected to a capacitive divider. The spectrometer is of the PS-2 (ГС-2) type set

Card 1/3

longitudinally with the chamber. A ten-step reducer recorded the intensity marks. The magnetic field intensity varied between 0 and 68 oersteds, and the mercury gas pressure varied between 0.5×10^{-3} and 8.9×10^{-3} mm Hg. The results have shown that the electronic temperature drops with the increase in the intensity of the magnetic field and with the decrease in mercury gas pressure. As the magnetic field intensity increases, so also increases the concentration of charged particles over the entire cross section of the tube. The concentration reaches its maximum at a gas pressure at which the electron mean free path is much greater than their mean Larmor radii, whether or not the magnetic field is on. When there is no magnetic field the density of the gas current at the walls of the tube is not affected by changes in pressure; just as soon, however, as the field is switched on, the gas density sharply increases. The magnetic field also decreases the transverse electrical

Characteristics of a High-Frequency Mercury Discharge in a Constant Magnetic Field

75335
SOV/57-29-10-12/18

field, at all gas pressures. It was noticed that there are two types of discharges, a "weak" and a "strong" discharge; these two words are placed in quotation marks by the authors. The passage from one type of discharge into another is sudden. The "strong" discharge is more luminous, and it has higher conductivity and greater concentration of charged particles than the "weak" discharge. As the intensity of the magnetic field increases, the "weak" discharge suddenly changes into a "strong" one. There are 3 tables; 5 figures; and 11 references, 8 Soviet, 2 U.S., 1 U.K. The U.S. and U.K. references are: Davies, L. W., Proc. Phys. Soc., B66, Nr 397, 33, 1953; Johnson, E., and Malter, L., Phys. Rev., 80, 58, 1950; Guthrie, A., Wakerling, R., The Characteristics of Electrical Discharges in Magnetic Fields, 1949.

ASSOCIATION: Petrozavodsk State University (Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1958

Card 3/3

VAGNER, S.D.; VAN'CHKOVA, N.I.

Effect of a constant longitudinal magnetic field on a high-frequency discharge in mercury. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 29 no.12:1475-1477 D '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Electric discharges through gases) (Magnetic fields)

84445

S/057/60/030/009/010/021
B019/B054

26.2313

AUTHORS: Vavilin, Ye. I., Vagner, S. D., Lanenkina, V. K., and Mitrofanova, S. S.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Positive Discharge Column in a Mercury - Neon Mixture

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 9, pp. 1064-1066

TEXT: The authors studied the ion distribution of the mixture components; the measurements were made with probes. The methods and the theory of ion currents on the probes had been developed previously (Refs. 3,4, and 5). Two formulas are given for the relative ion concentrations of the components of a binary gas mixture. Fig. 1 shows the discharge tube. The results are graphically shown in Fig. 2. It appears that considerable quantities of Ne and Hg ions are present on the cathode side of the positive column. As ionization leads to a decrease in Hg in the anode region, and the relative neon and mercury contents are

Card 1/2

84445

An Investigation of the Positive Discharge Column in a Mercury - Neon Mixture

S/057/60/030/009/010/021
B019/B054

equal on the cathode side of the tube, the ionization of neon is considerable, irrespective of the low ionization potential of Hg. Variations in the discharge current do not change this result. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet, 1 German, and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Petrozavodsk State University)

SUBMITTED: November 16, 1959

Card 2/2

4124

S/194/62/000/007/120/160
D271/D308

AUTHORS: Vagner, S.D., and Verolaynen, Ya.F.

TITLE: AC component of the electric field in HF discharge plasma

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1962, abstract 7zh383 (Uch. zap. Karel'sk. ped. in-t, 1961, v. 11, no. 1, 69 - 74)

TEXT: HF field strength in discharge plasma in Hg and Hg-He vapor was measured using two probes. The probes were sealed in a ground joint situated in the center of the discharge tube, and could be directed orthogonally to or along the field. Electron temperature, concentration of charged particles and HF field strength were determined from the form of the two-probe characteristics, for these two positions. The voltage frequency applied to external electrodes was 7 Mc/s for discharges in Hg vapor and 8 Mc/s for the Hg-He mixture. Plasma regions were moved towards the probe by changing the position of electrodes. Measurement results showed that field strength in the center does not exceed 3 V/cm in the case of a weak

Card 1/2

AC component of the electric field ... S/194/62/000/007/120/160
D271/D308

discharge in Hg vapor, at the pressure of 3.10^{-4} mm Hg. Approaching to electrodes, field strength increases up to 15.8 V/cm and electron temperature reaches 64000°K. In the case of a strong discharge in Hg vapor, field strength in the discharge beam is low and the main part of AC voltage occurs in discharge beam is low and the beam and electrodes. Concentration of charged particles and electron temperature are higher in the narrow part of the plasma than in the center. When helium is added to Hg vapor, the AC component of field strength in the center increases to 5.9 V/cm; the discharge has in this case the form of a strong beam (but without pinching) in regions adjacent to the electrodes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/194/62/000/007/114/160
D271/D308

AUTHORS: Vagner, S.D., Yelesova, T.D., and Yaskelyaynen, F.S.

TITLE: Optical properties of a positive DC discharge column in helium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1962, 54, abstract 7zh366 (Uch. zap. Karel'sk. ped. in-t, 1961, v. 11, no. 1, 75 - 81)

TEXT: Relative intensities of 10 He lines were measured in a pressure range of 0.12 - 0.74 mm Hg, at various values of the discharge current. Electrical parameters of plasma were simultaneously measured using probes. Intensity was measured photographically by means of two characteristic curves. The ion part of the characteristic and the initial section of the electron part were utilized in the analysis of probe characteristics; Maxwellian electron velocity distribution was assumed. Electron temperature was determined from the graph, showing the dependence of logarithm of the common probe current derivative on the anode - probe voltage. In the case of a large photocurrent from the probe surface, the concentration of

Optical properties of a positive ....

charged particles has exaggerated values when determined from the ion part of the characteristic. Comparison of concentration values determined from the ion and electron parts of characteristic shows, however, that photoeffect can be neglected. Results of measurements indicate that the intensities of all investigated lines increase with discharge current. At large pressures a saturation effect is observed explicable by the drop in electron temperature. The agreement between calculated and experimental values of relative intensities shows that disactivation of excited levels is caused mainly by collisions between excited atoms and electrons, and by collisions between excited and normal atoms leading to the formation of molecular ions. 15 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/057/61/031/003/011/019
B125/B209

26.2011

AUTHORS: Vagner, S. D., Zudov, A. I., Khakhayev, A. D.

TITLE: Electrical properties of a high-frequency discharge in argon and potassium vapor in a constant magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 3, 1961, 336-342

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of a magnetic field upon the electrical parameters of a h-f discharge in argon and potassium vapor at various pressures. The plasma parameters were examined by a two-probe method. Under the conditions set in this study, the variable difference of the potentials between the plasma regions adjacent to the probes need not be taken into consideration. The discharge tube, which is supplied from a generator, is depicted in Fig. 1. The discharge in argon took place at 4.1 Mc/sec, and that in potassium vapor at 7.5 Mc/sec. The magnetic field was generated by single-layer solenoids. Results of the measurements: Tables 1 and 2 contain the electron temperatures for argon and potassium as depending on pressure and magnetic field strength. The electron temperature decreases, particularly at low temperatures, when a

S/057/61/031/003/011/019
B125/B209

Electrical properties of a...

magnetic field is applied. The electron temperature seems to be largely determined by processes occurring outside the gas. The measurements made by the authors indirectly prove the hypothesis of J. Salmon (Ann.de Phys., 2,827,1957) that in h-f discharges at low pressure, electrons are generated by secondary emission from glass. When no magnetic field is present, the concentration of charged particles in potassium and argon increases monotonically with pressure. At all pressures, a magnetic field increases the concentration of charged particles, for the magnetic field prevents the migration of charged particles to the walls and, thus, prolongs the average time for which an electron remains in the discharge. This again raises ionization. One of the factors favoring equilibrium is the decrease in electron temperature, and another is the rise in density of the current flowing to the wall. These facts speak in favor of a considerable increase in concentration of charged particles over the entire cross section of the tube. After a magnetic field has been applied, the concentration of charged particles no longer depends monotonically on pressure. The reduced effect of a magnetic field upon the discharge at high pressures is due to the fact that the mean free paths of the electrons and the radii of their Larmor frequency are of the same order of magnitude. In the case of argon,

Electrical properties of a...

the second maximum is related to layers appearing at these pressures. At several values of pressure, two types of h-f discharge in mercury vapor may be observed under equal conditions. In the absence of a magnetic field, the discharge with higher concentration of charged particles on the tube axis and with higher radiation intensity was called "strong", and the other one "weak". The discharge in a magnetic field is called strong or weak, depending on the form it assumes when the field strength is constantly reduced to zero. Application of a magnetic field sometimes caused a weak discharge to go over into a strong one which was conserved even if the magnetic field was turned off. In potassium vapor and argon, both types of discharge appeared at certain pressures, even with otherwise equal conditions. Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate the results of measurements for a "strong" discharge. In mercury and argon, a magnetic field in the range where both types of discharge are observed has a much weaker effect upon a "strong" than upon a "weak" discharge. The optical properties, too, change considerably on transition from a "weak" to a "strong" discharge. Tables 3 and 4 and Fig. 4 illustrate the dependence of the plasma parameters on the magnetic field strength. The authors thank L. Virolaynen and L. Gryzunova for their assistance in the measurements. There are

Card 3/11

20927

Electrical properties of a... S/057/61/031/003/011/019
B125/B209

4 figures, 4 tables, and 12 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: K. Yamamoto a.T.Okuda, Journ.Phys.Soc.Japan,11,no.1,. 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Petrozavodsk State University)

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1960

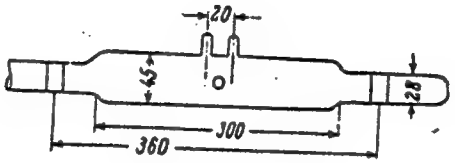


Рис. 1.

Fig. 1

Card 4/11

L 2307-66 EWT(1)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPA(w)-2 IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NUR: AP5020730 UR/0057/65/035/008/1423/1427

70
64
B

AUTHOR: Vagner, S. D.; Krylov, N. A. 44,55

TITLE: Influence of a magnetic field on the parameters of a high frequency discharge

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 8, 1965, 1423-1427

TOPIC TAGS: discharge plasma, high frequency discharge, argon, neon, plasma instability, longitudinal magnetic field, electron temperature, electric discharge ionization, plasma diffusion

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated with probes the plasma of a high-frequency discharge in a longitudinal magnetic field in order to determine whether there occurs anomalous diffusion analogous to that observed in dc discharge plasmas (B.Lehnert, Nuovo cimento, Suppl. 13, No.1, 59, 1959). Similarly directed investigations of several other authors are mentioned and that of R.Geller (Phys. Rev. Let., 9, 248, 1962) is criticized; Geller is said not to have taken into account the thickness of the space charge layer at the probe and its variation with magnetic field strength. The discharges were excited in 25 cm long 2.6-3 cm dia-

21,44,55

Card 1/3

L 2307-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020730

meter molybdenum glass tubes by external ring electrodes connected to a 4.2 Mc/sec oscillator. Each discharge tube contained two 4 mm long 0.2 mm diameter cylindrical probes on the axis and two 4.5 mm diameter plane probes diametrically opposite each other at the wall. The tubes were filled with argon at 0.01 or 0.05 mm Hg or with neon at 0.02 or 0.04 mm Hg, and the longitudinal magnetic field was varied from 0 to 500 Oe. The electron temperature, the mean ionization frequency per electron, and the radial electric field strength decreased with increasing magnetic field strength at low magnetic field strengths, and increased with increasing magnetic field strength at magnetic field strengths above a certain critical value. The critical magnetic field strength increased with increasing gas pressure. An increase in the low frequency (1-100 kc/sec) noise in the probe circuit was observed at magnetic field strengths above the critical value. The ionization frequencies calculated from the measured electron temperatures were in reasonable agreement with the measured values except for the heavy discharge in argon; in this case the calculated ionization frequency was some two orders of magnitude greater than the measured. It is suggested that this may be due to escape of charged particles in the axial direction. The behavior of the plasmas above the critical longitudinal magnetic field strength indicates the presence of anomalous losses. These losses are ascribed to an instability, the nature of which is not

Card 2/3

L 2307-66 6
ACCESSION NUR: AP5020730

entirely clear. The theory of the instability of a dc discharge plasma (B.B. Kadomtsev and A.W.Nedospasov, J. Nuclear Energy, 1, 230,1960) is not directly applicable. "In conclusion, the authors than V. Khrustalev for assistance in performing the measurements." Orig. art. has: 6 figures

ASSOCIATION: Karel'skiy pedagogicheskiy institut, Petrozavodsk (Karelian Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 31Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3. nd

USHAMIRSKIY, M., inzh.; VAGNER, V., inzh.

Experimental large-panel house built of keramzit-concrete details. Zhil.stroi. no.8:10-12 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Novokuybyshevsk--Apartment houses)

STUCHLIK, H.; VAGNER, Vl., inz.

Emergency water treatment plant. Vodni hosp 13 no.1:15-17 '63.

1. Zavod pro upravu vody, Praha.

KOLOTILOVA, A.I.; KOROVKIN, B.F.; LYZLOVA, S.N.; VAGNER, V.K.; VASILENKO, E.T.; DZUTSOV, N.K.

Free ribonucleotides and the activity of some enzymes of the pentose phosphate cycle in the heart muscle in experimental myocardial infaraction. Biokhimiia 28 no.1:113-121 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Chair of Biochemistry, State University, and Biochemical Laboratory, District Military Hospital, Leningrad.
(HEART--INFARCTION) (NUCLEOTIDES)
(PENTOSE PHOSPHATES)

VAGNER, V.K.; KOLOTILOVA, A.I.; KOROVKIN, B.F.

Blood serum transketolase reaction in myocardial infarct. Vop.med.khim. 10 no.2:158-163 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chair of Biochemistry of the A.A.Zhdanov State University Leningrad.

VAGNER, V.K.

Study of the dehydrogenase activity of pentose phosphate cycle in the blood serum in some cases of pathology. Vest. LGU 20 no.3: 73-78 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

KOLOTILOVA, A.I.; LYZLOVA, S.N.; VAGNER, V.K.; KOROVKIN, B.F.

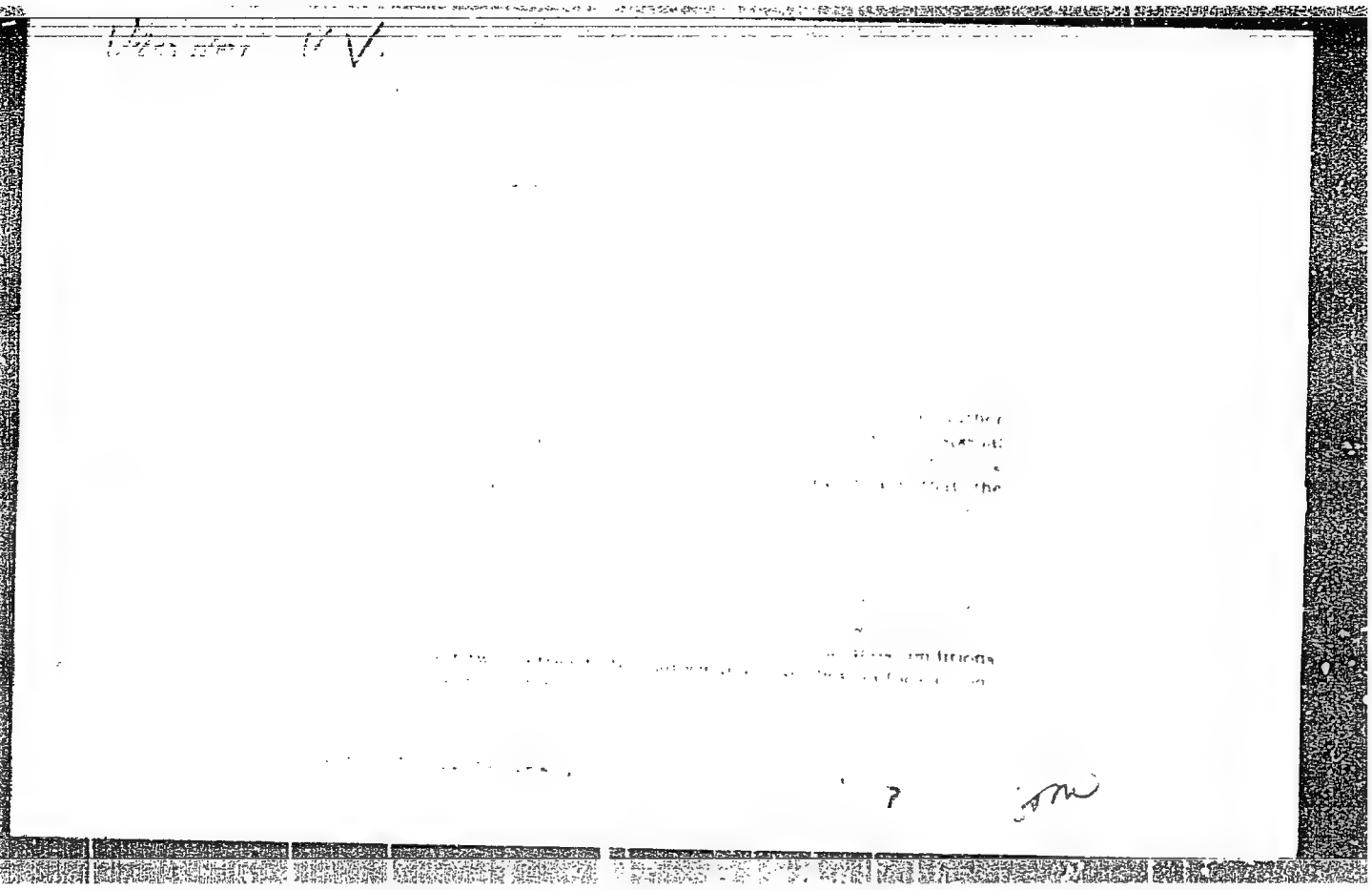
Some biochemical changes in the myocardium and the blood at an early stage of experimental myocardial infarct. Vop.med.khim. 11 no.5:70-74 S-O '65.

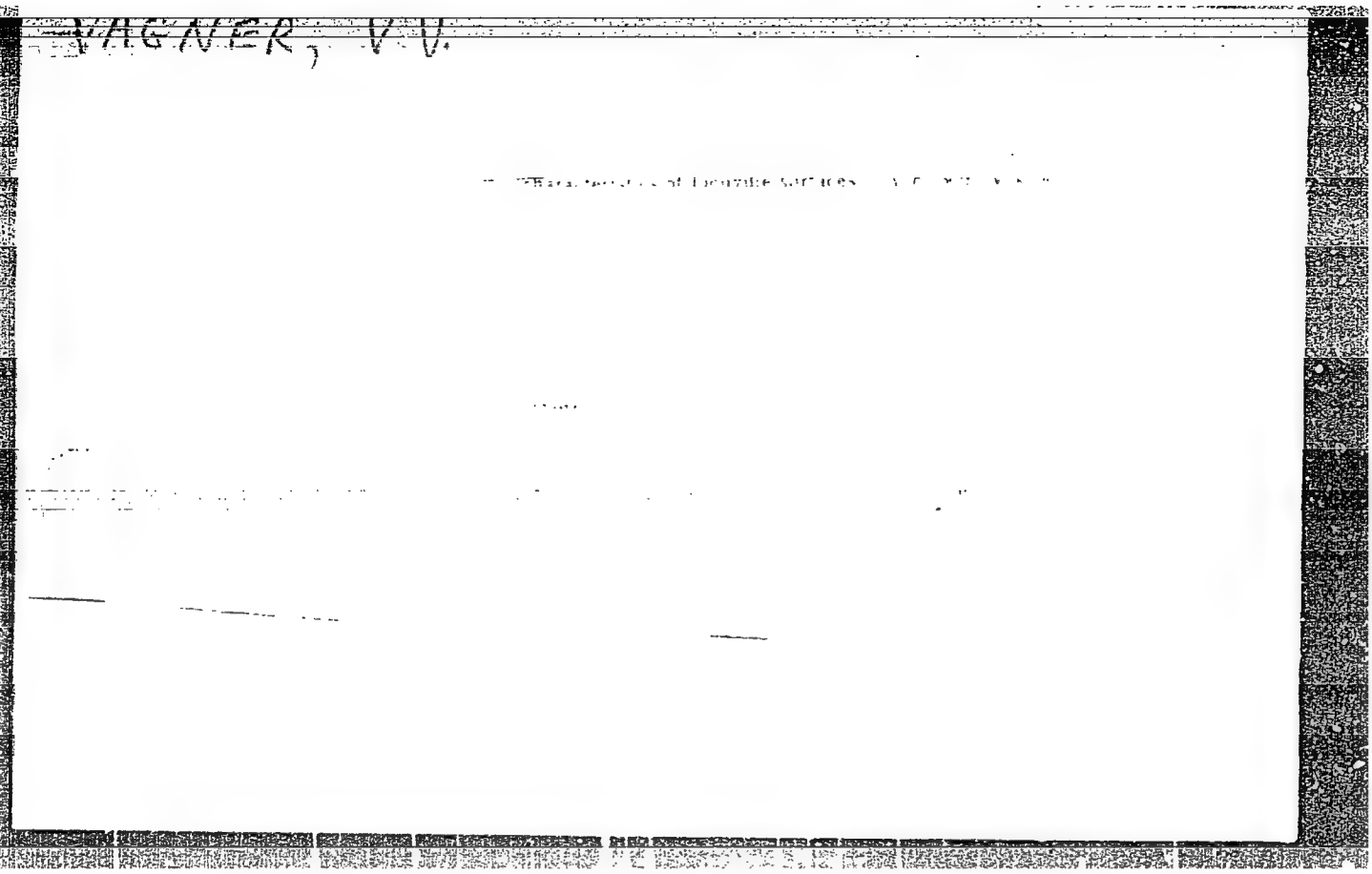
(MIRA 19:1)

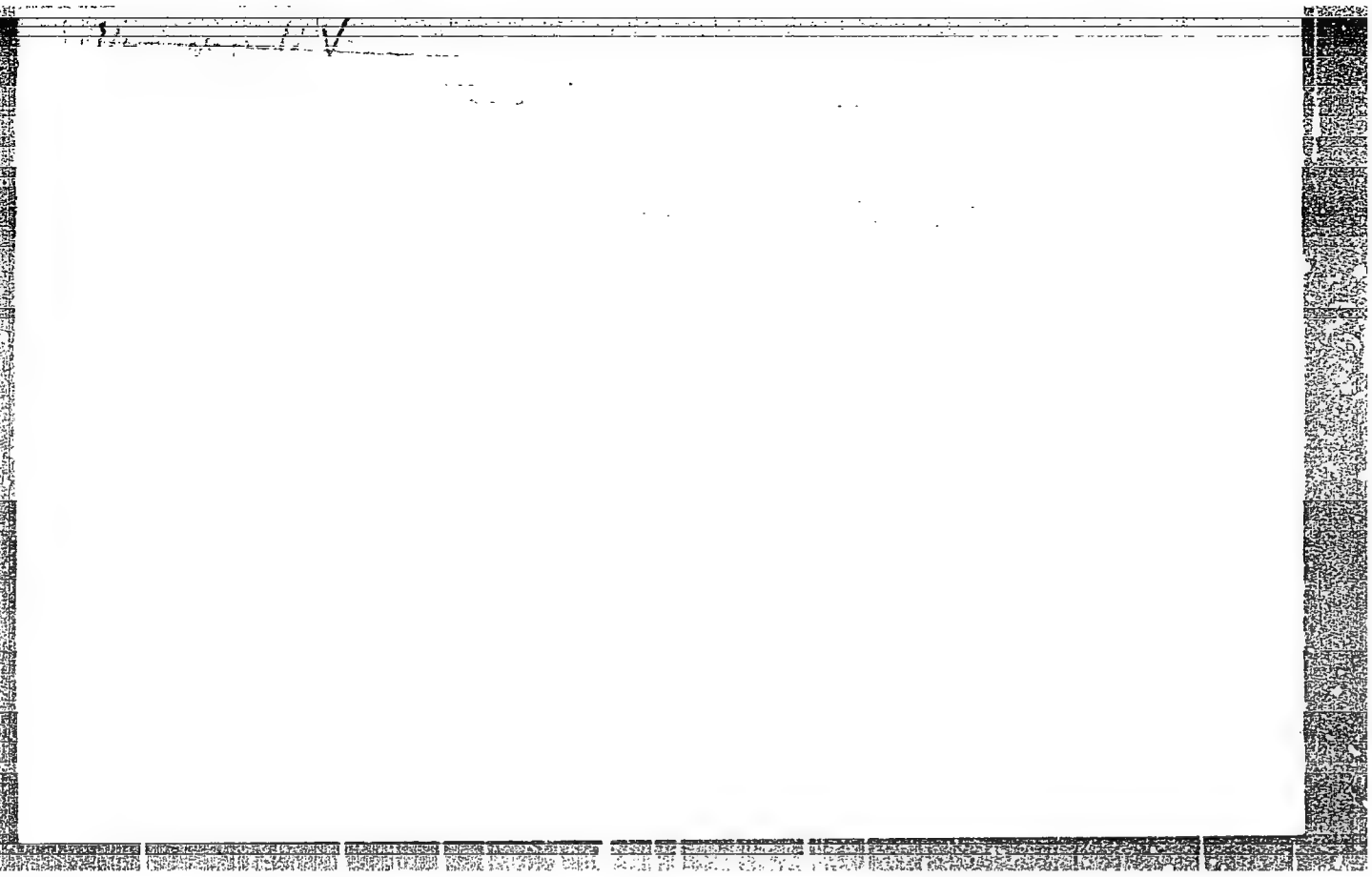
1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
Submitted May 25, 1964.

RIGER, L. [Rieger, Ludislav] [deceased]; VAGNER, V.N.[translator]; YAKUSHEV, A.A., red.; KHAR'KOVSKAYA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Introduction to the cosmology] Vvedenie v kosmologiiu. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 127 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Cosmology)



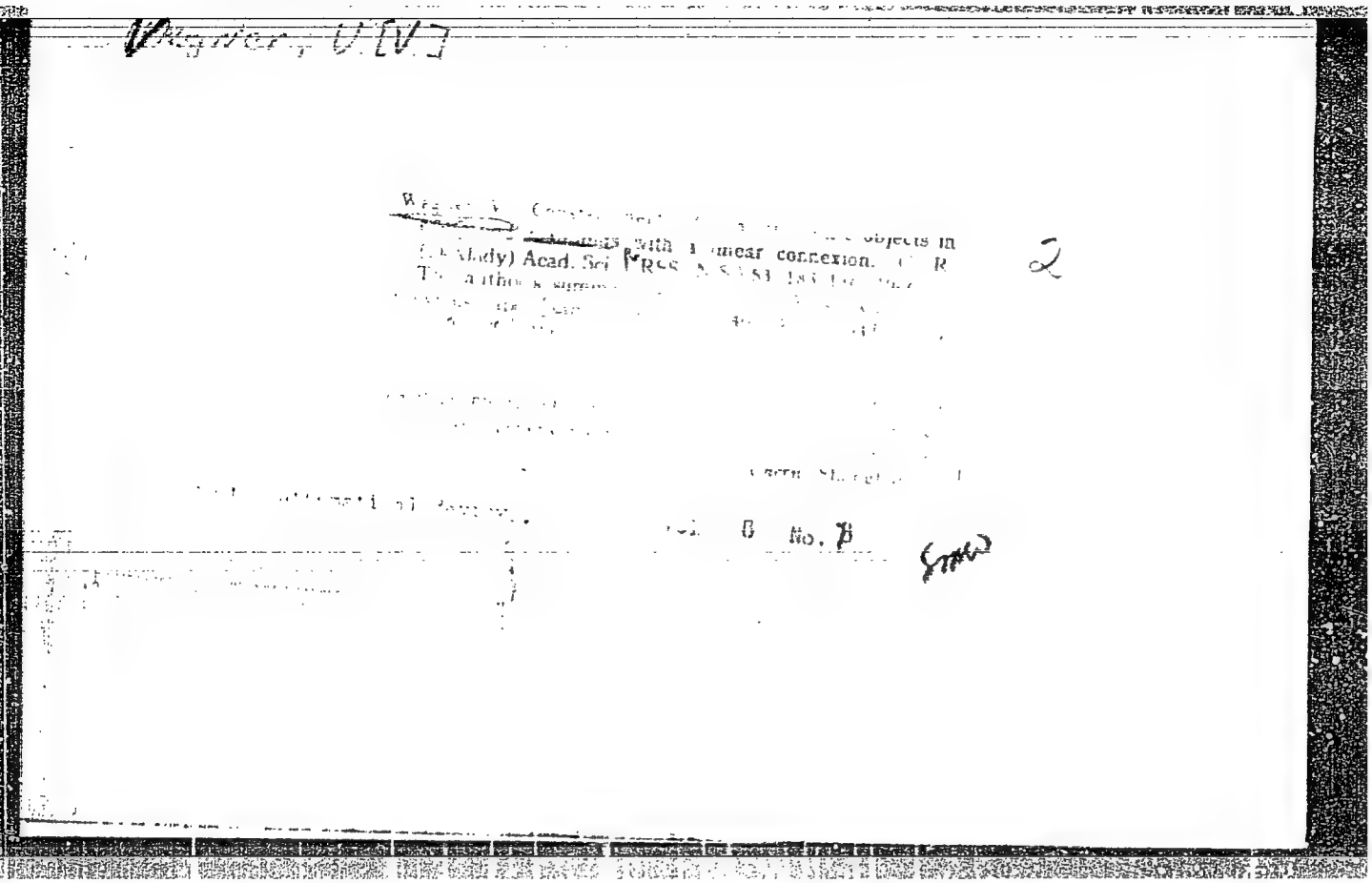


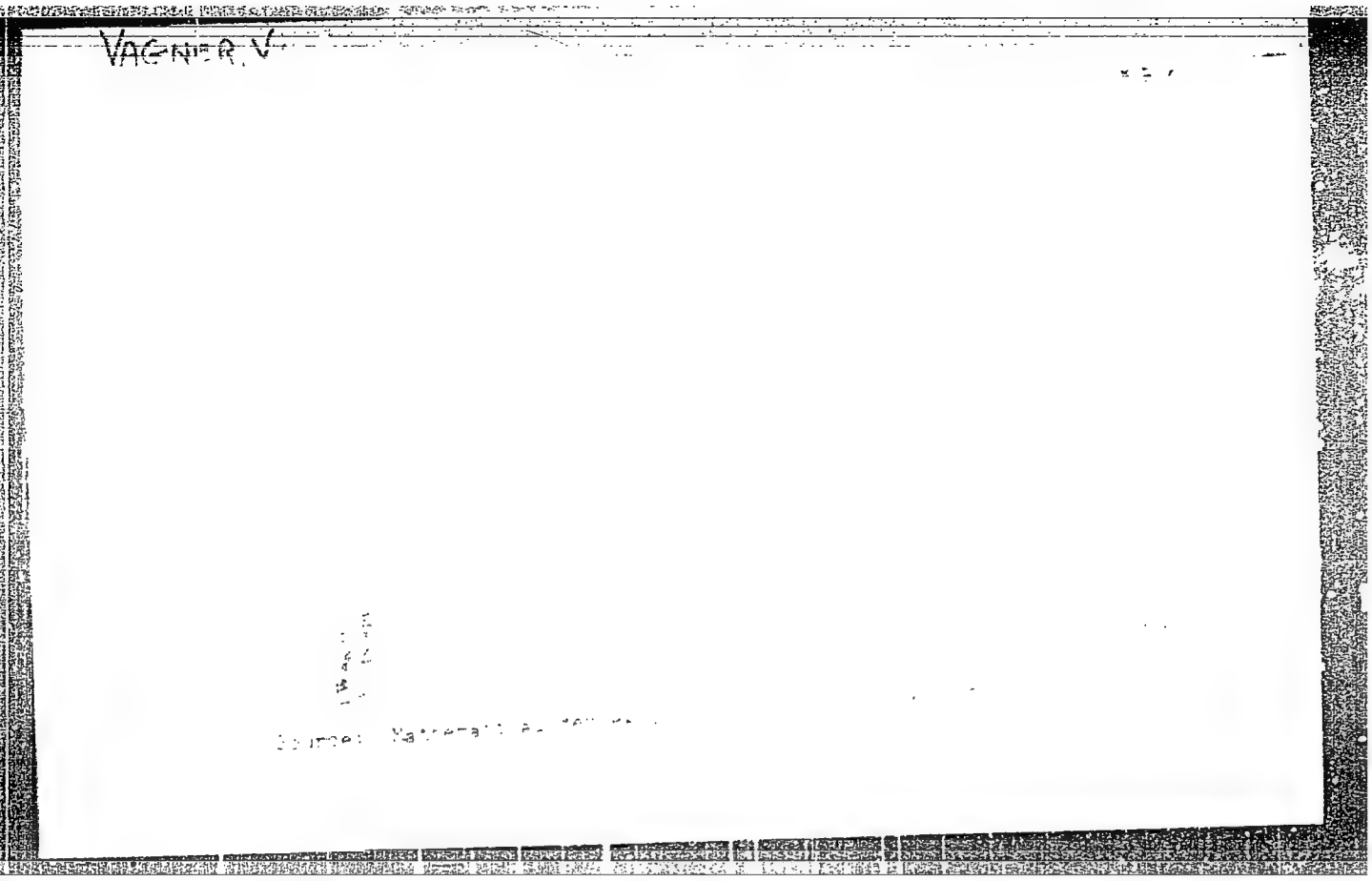


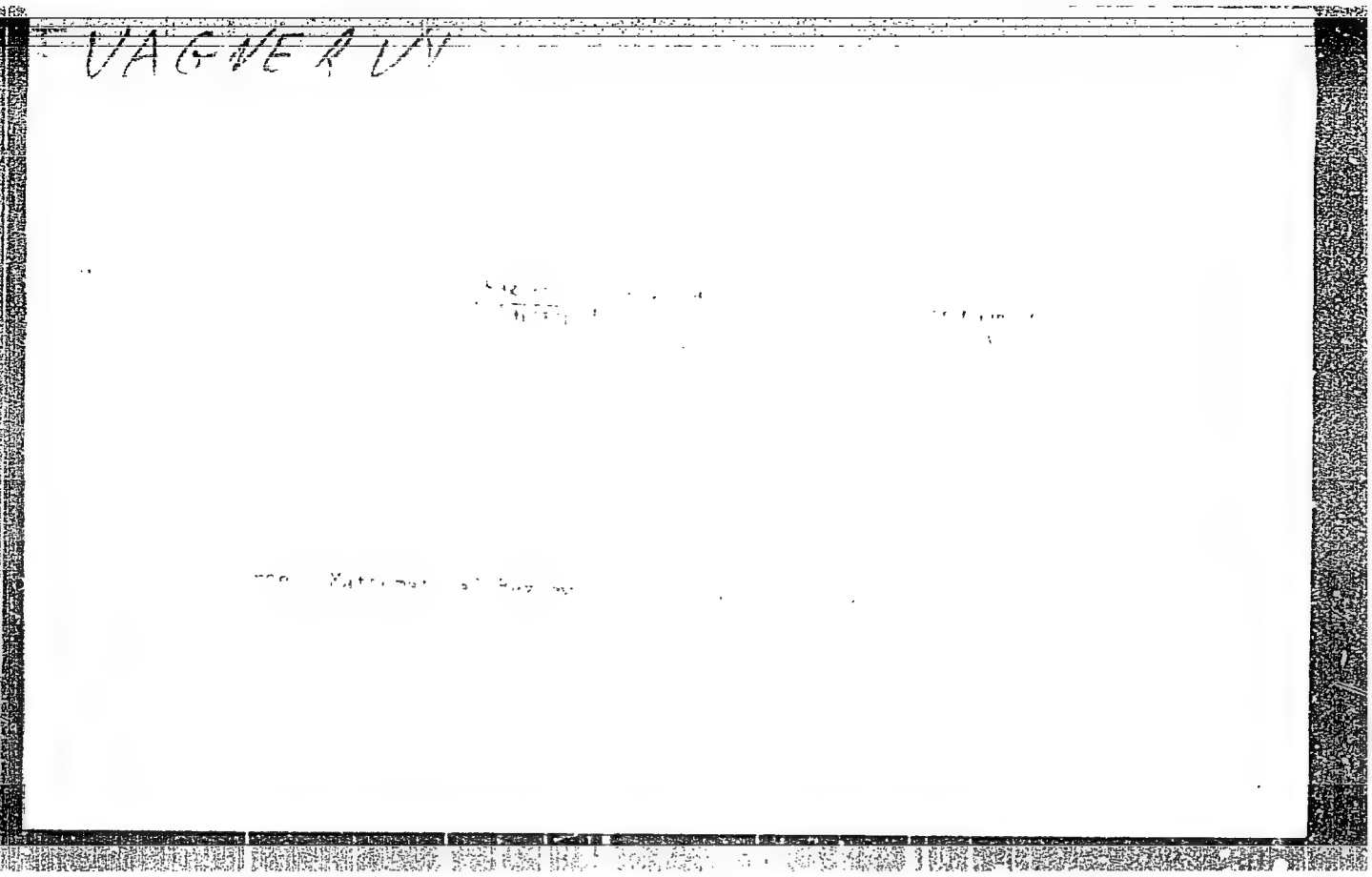
VAGNER, V.V.

[illegible] the differential geometry of nonholo- [illegible] the basis for listening to it two diametrically opposite

[illegible] taking the kinetic energy of the body as the [illegible]



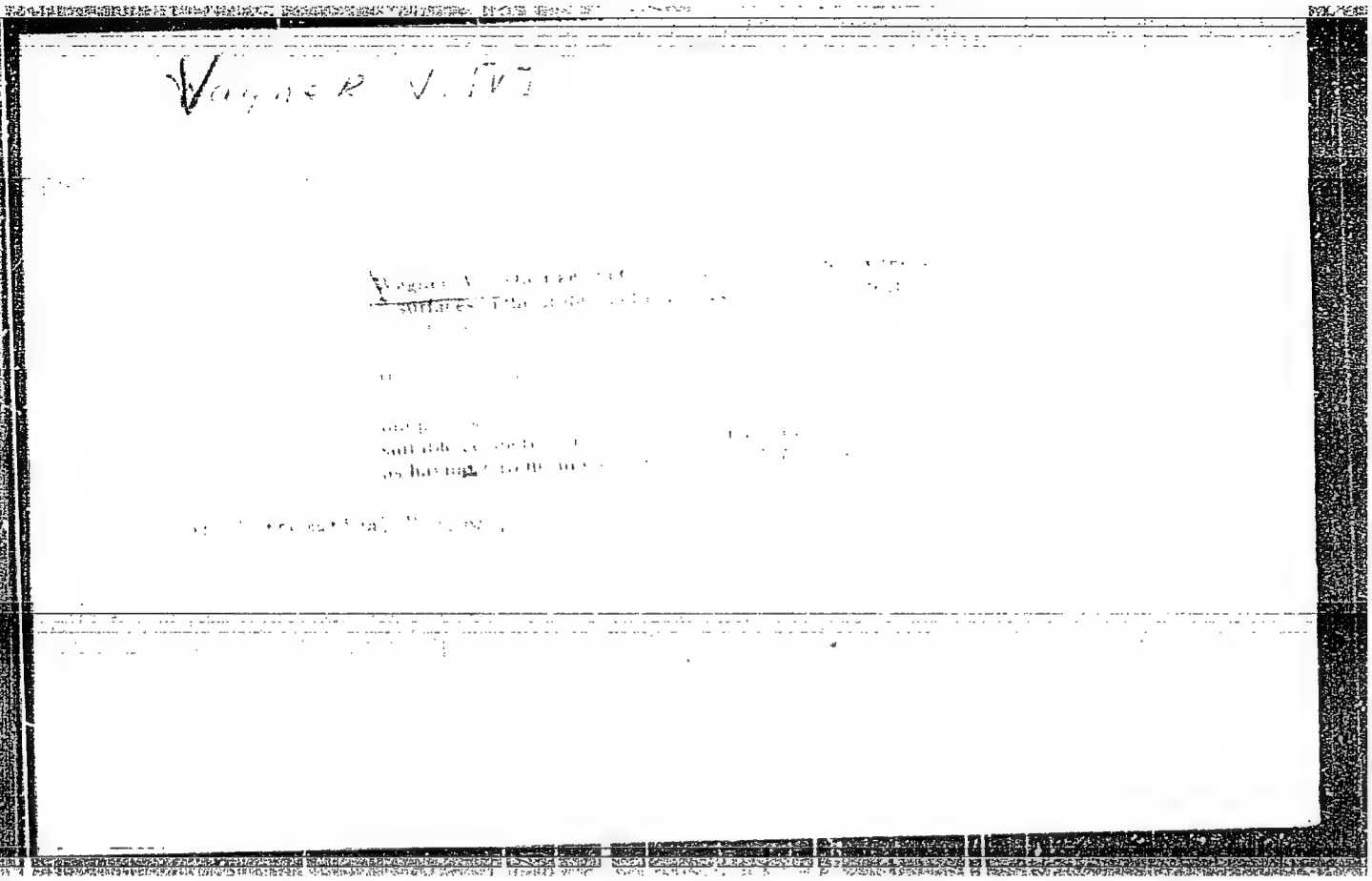


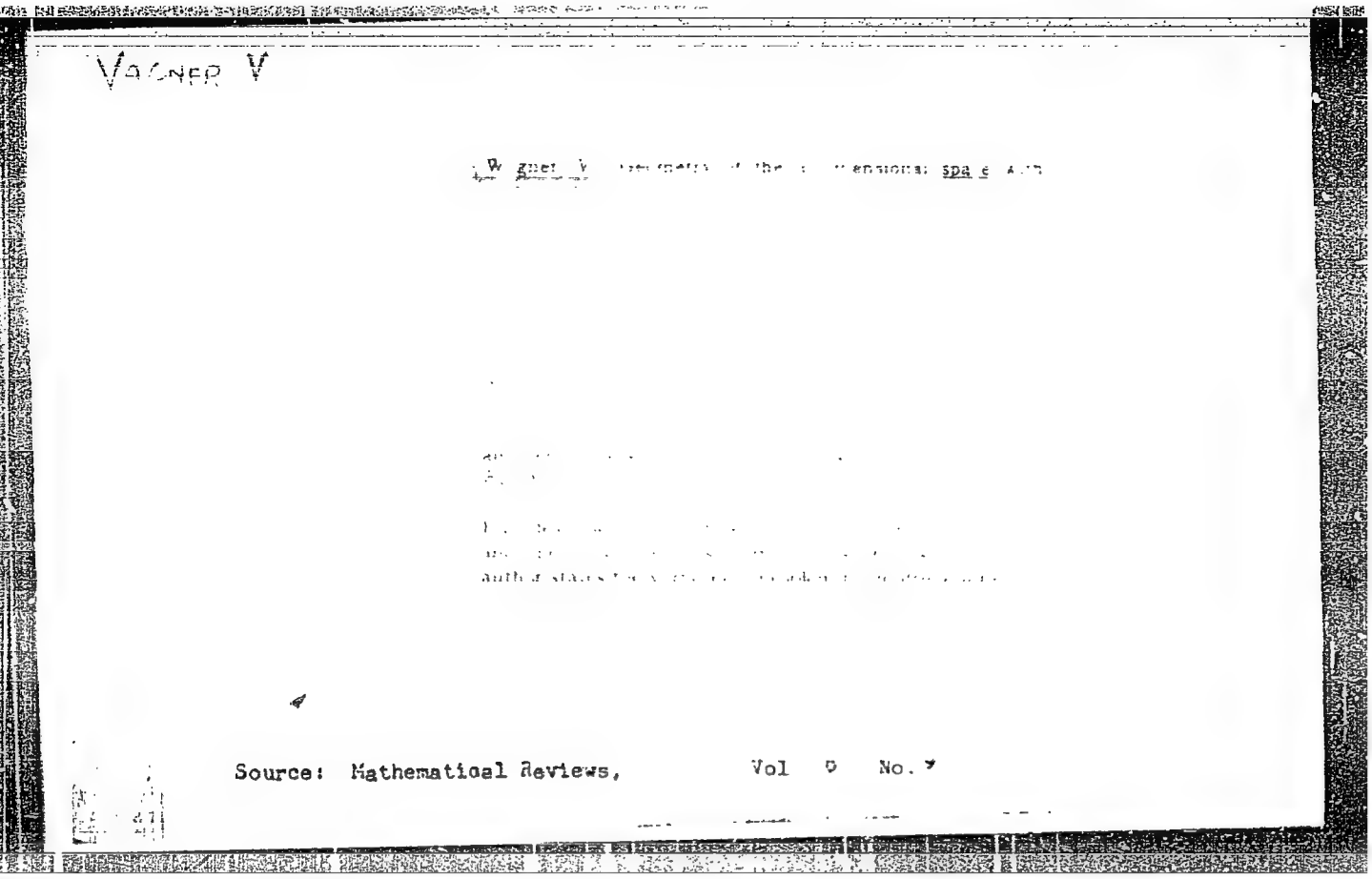


STUCHLIK, H.; VAGNER, Vl., inz.

Two-layer filtration using diatomaceous earth. Vodni hosp 15 no.4:159-160 '65.

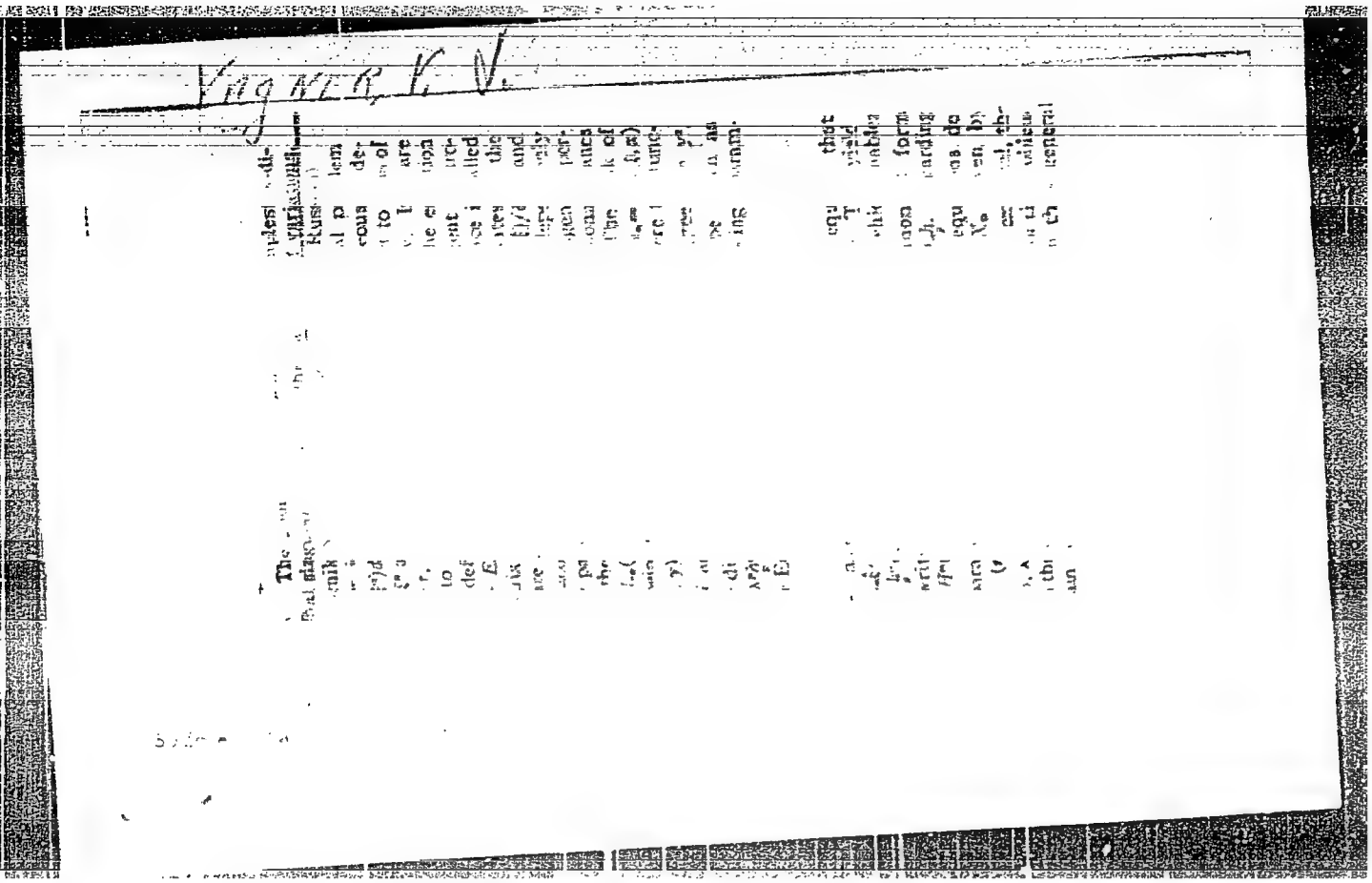
1. Zavod pro upravu vody, Prague.

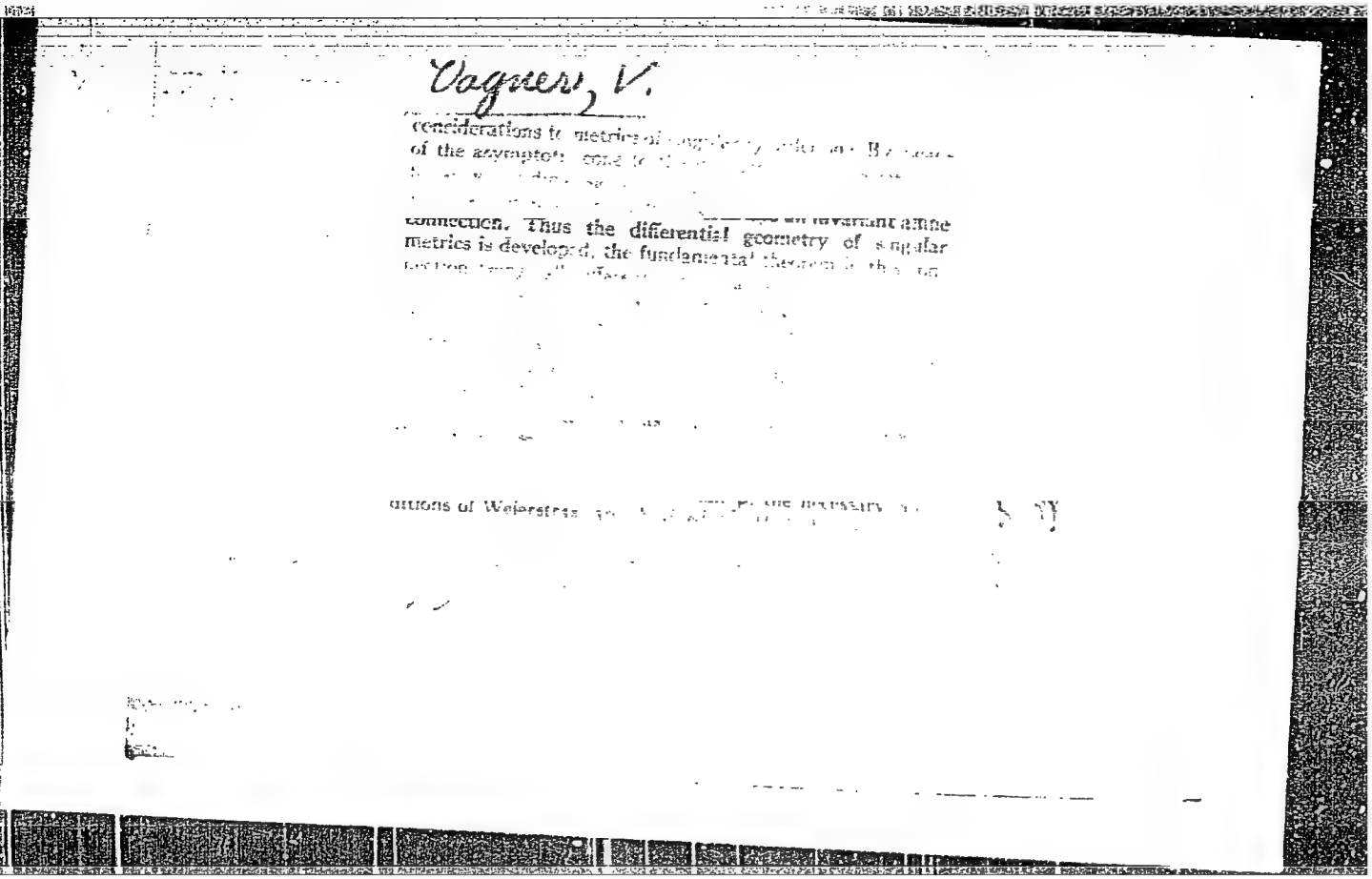




VAGNER V

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 9 No. 7





Vagner, V.

considerations to metrics of [illegible] of the asymptot[illegible]

connection. Thus the differential geometry of [illegible] metrics is developed, the fundamental [illegible]

[illegible] ations of Weierstrass [illegible]

VAGNER, V. PA 20T14

USSR/Mathematics - Integrals Jan 1947

"The Geometrical Interpretation of the Extreme Planes of Lagrange's Problem for Multiple Integrals," V. Vagner, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LV, No 2

Presented by A. N. Kolmogorov 17 Jul 1946. Purely mathematical discussion with formulae and the method of their derivation. It can be demonstrated that the normal or slightly abnormal extreme plane of Lagrange's Problem for Multiple Integrals coincides with admissable planes, which can be fitted transversally so that they become the zero mean of a curve. In the event of normal extreme planes this transverse fitting can appear as identical. 20T14

VAGNER, Vladimir, inz.

Batching of chemicals in water stations. Vodni hosp 13 no.3:98-100 '63.

1. Zavod pro upravu vody, Praha.

LINDBERG, G.U.; SHCHEDRINA, Z.G.; DOGEL', V.A.; RESHETNYAK, V.V.; STREIKOV, A.A.; KOLTUN, V.M.; NAUMOV, D.V.; IVANOV, A.V.; BYKHOVSKIY, B.Ye. ZHUKOV, Ye.V.; PERGAMENT, T.S.; KOROTKEVICH, V.S.; USHAKOV, P.V.; KLYUGE, G.A.; ANDROSOVA, Ye.I.; GOSTILOVSKAYA, M.G.; BRODSKIY, K.A.; GUSEV, A.V.; TARASOV, N.I.; GUR'YANOVA, Ye.F.; VAGIN, V.L.; LOMAKINA, N.B.; BULYCHEVA, A.I.; KOBYAKOVA, Z.I.; LOZINO-LOZINSKIY, L.K.; YAKOVLEVA, A.M.; GALKIN, Yu.I.; SKARLATO, O.A.; AKIMUSHKIN, I.I.; D'YAKONOV, A.M.; BARANOVA, Z.I.; SAVEL'YEVA, T.S.; SKALKIN, V.A.

List of the fauna of marine waters of southern Sakhalin and southern Kuriles. Issl.dal'nevost.mor.SSSR no.6:173-256 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Sakhalin--Marine fauna)
(Kurile Islands--Marine fauna)

VAGNER, V.N.

New project solutions of the hydraulic structures of the Votkinsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Trudy Lengidroproekta no.1:90-102 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

$F^\alpha(\xi^\alpha, \partial\xi^\alpha/\partial x^\alpha) = 0, \quad \alpha = 1, \cdots, n;$ or if the solutions are

coordinates of a point in a space X_n with each such point

X_n which is the

VAGNER, V. V.

Calculus of Variations

Theory of a field of local conical surfaces in X and its application to the calculus of variations and the theory of partial differential equations. Trudy Sem. po vekt. i tenz. anal. No. 6, 1948.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

1. VAGNER, V. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Physics and Mathematics

7. Fundamentals of the Theory of Algebraic Invariants, G. B. Gurevich. (Moscow-Leningrad, State Technical Press, 1948). Reviewed by V. V. Vagner, Sov. Kniga, No. 10, 1948.

9. [redacted] Report U-3081, 16 Jan. 1953, Unclassified.

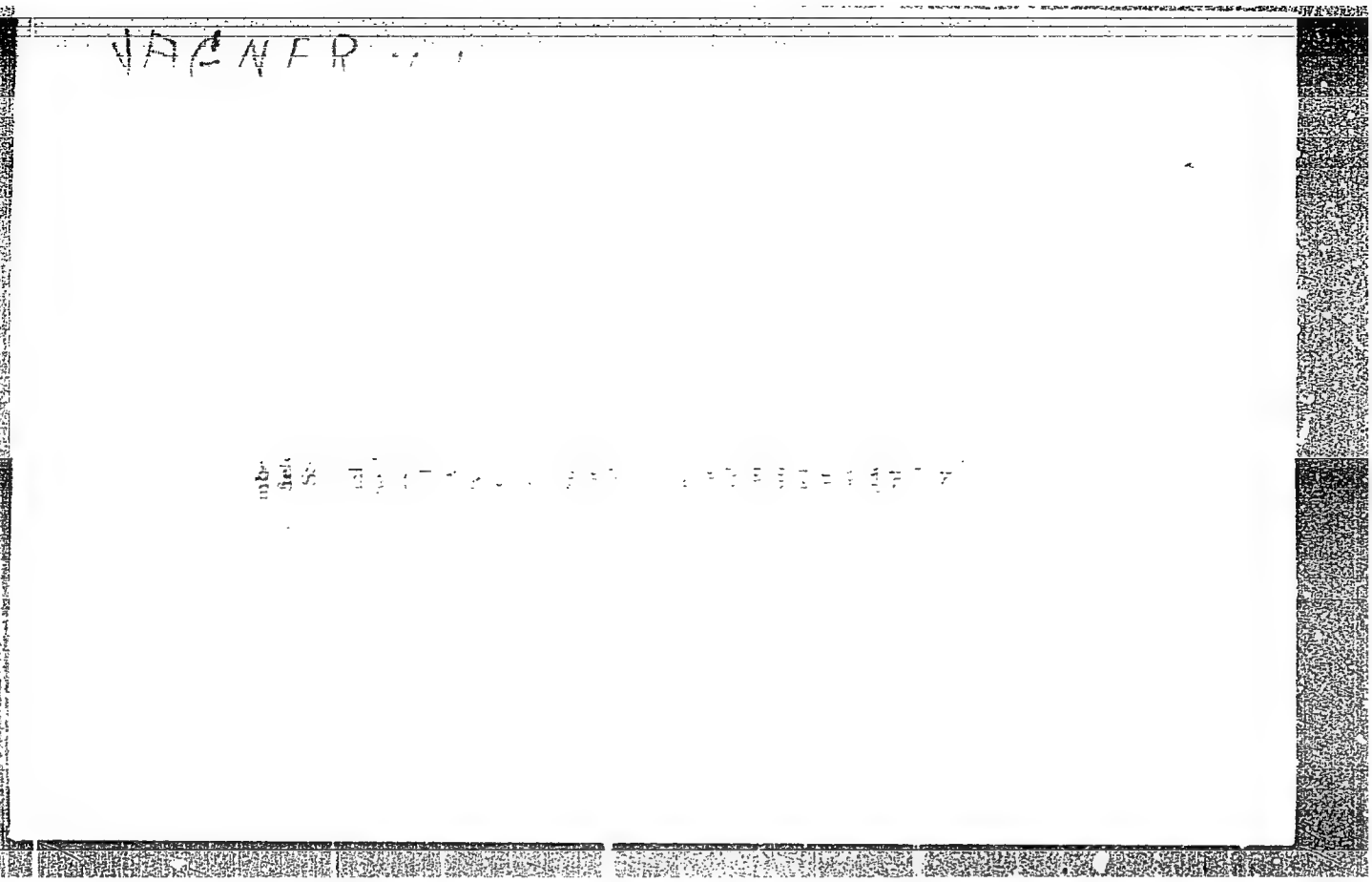
VAGNER, Viktor Vladimirovich

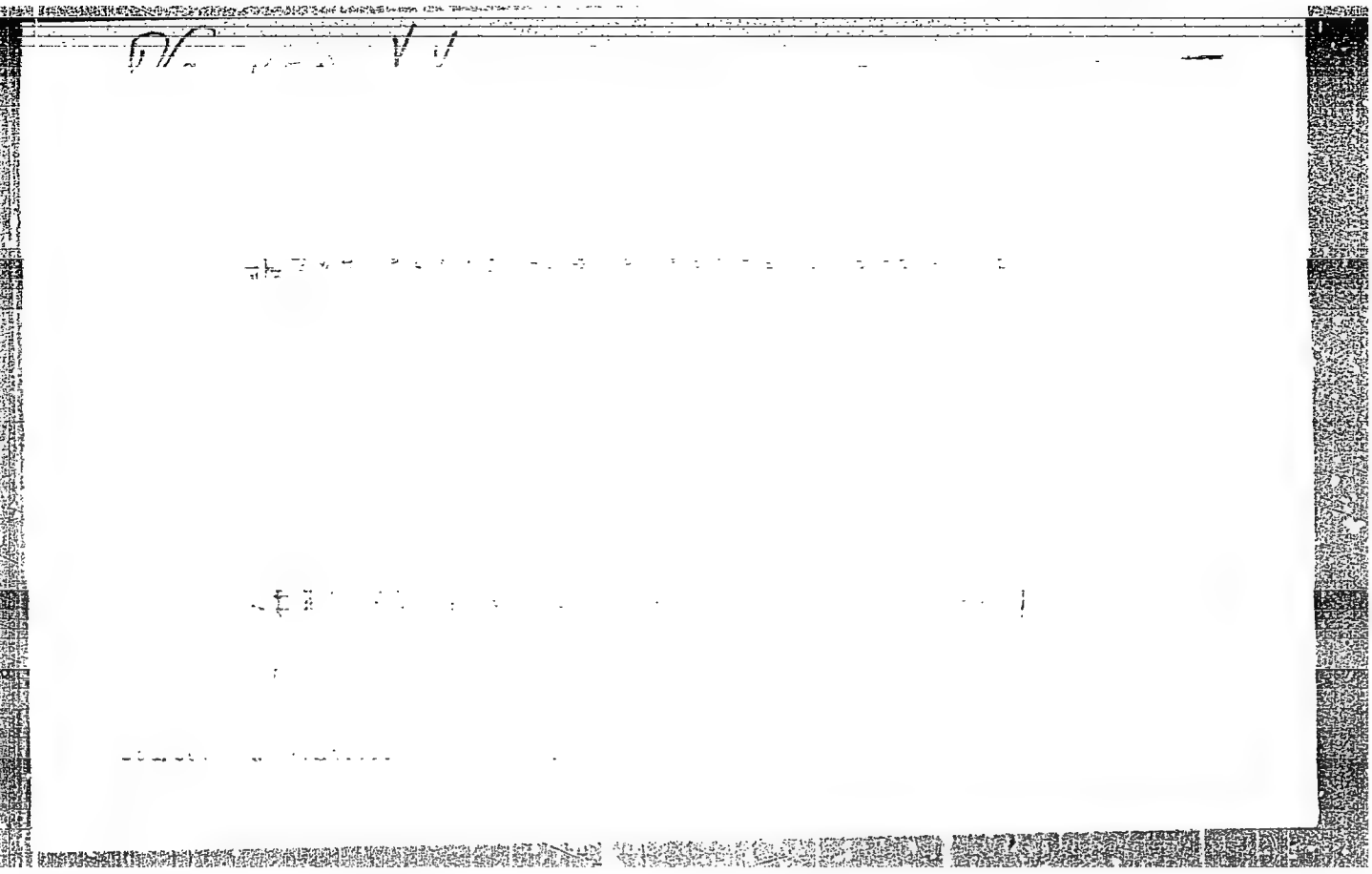
"The Theory of Differential Objects and the Principles of Differential Geometry: in the book by Veblen, O. and Whitehead, J., Osnovaniya differential'noy geometrii (The Principles of Differential Geometry), translation from the English language, Moscow, 1949.

Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol. VI, 2nd ed., Moscow, 1949

VAGNER, V. V.

3





VAGNER, V. V.

158T55

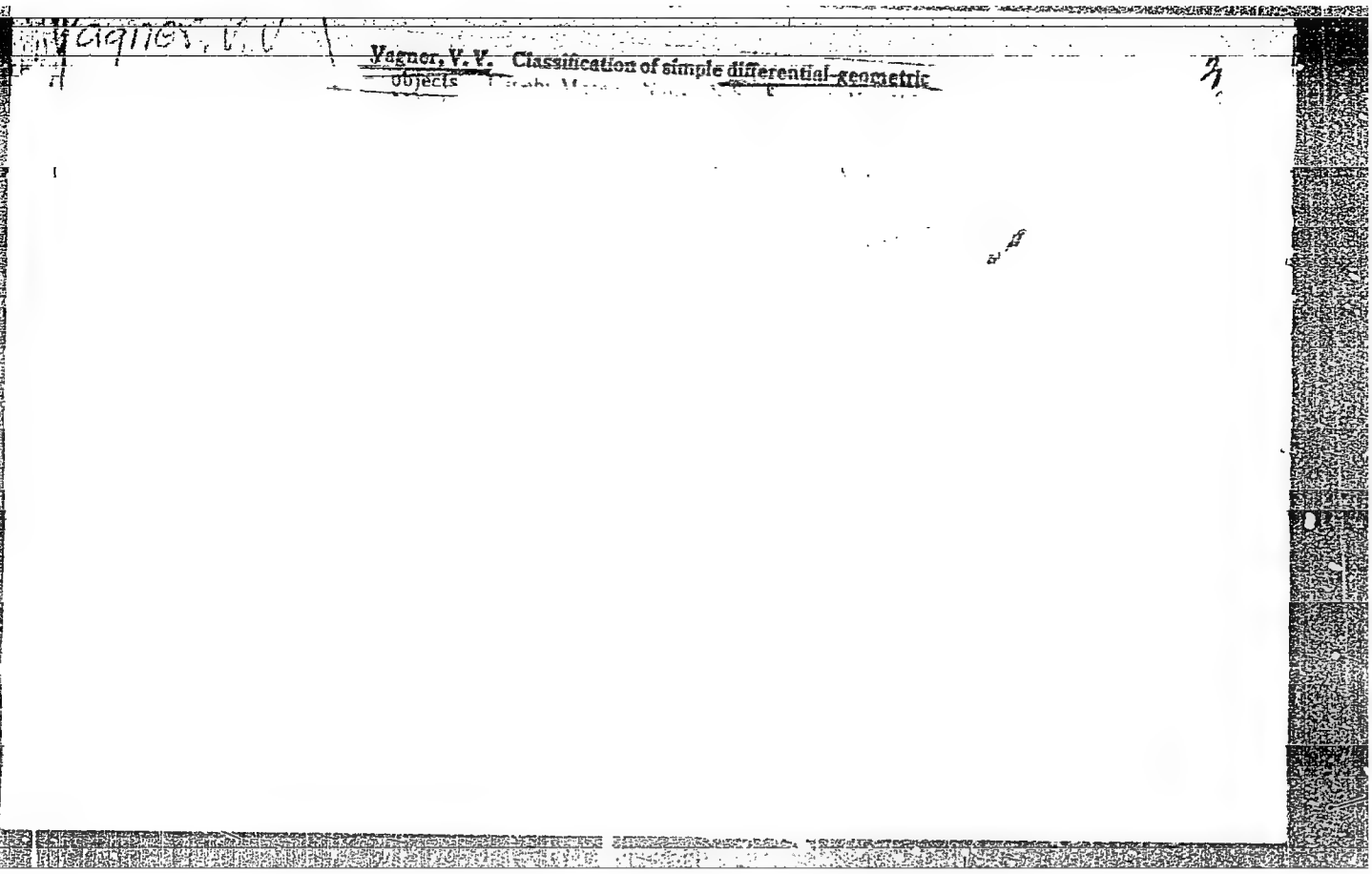
USSR/Mathematics - Theory of Sets 21 Nov 49
Differential Geometry

"Classification of Simple Geometric Differential Objects," V. V. Vagner, Saratov State U imeni Chernyshevskiy, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIX, NO 3

Finding of all possible types of N-component geometric differential objects in space X_n reduces to finding all possible continuous transitive representations (both proper and improper) in point sets of arithmetic N-space of differential group $D(v,n)$ defined as group of transformation vn of variables $x^{(s)a}$ ($s = 1,2, \ldots, v$). Submitted 14 Nov 49 by Acad A. N. Kolmogorov.

158T55



Vagner, V. V. Classification of simple differential-geometric objects

Vagner, V.V.

p 2

16(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1964

Moscow. Universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut matematiki

Trudy seminara po vektornomu i tenzornomu analizu s ikh prilozheniyami k geometrii, mekhanike i fizike, vyp. 8 (Transactions of the Seminar on Vector and Tensor Analysis and Their Applications to Geometry, Mechanics, and Physics; Nr 8) Moscow, Gostekhizdat, 1950. 429 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): V.F. Kagan, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): I.M. Yaglom; Tech. Ed.: N.Ya. Murashova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for professional mathematicians, especially geometricians, and for physicists.

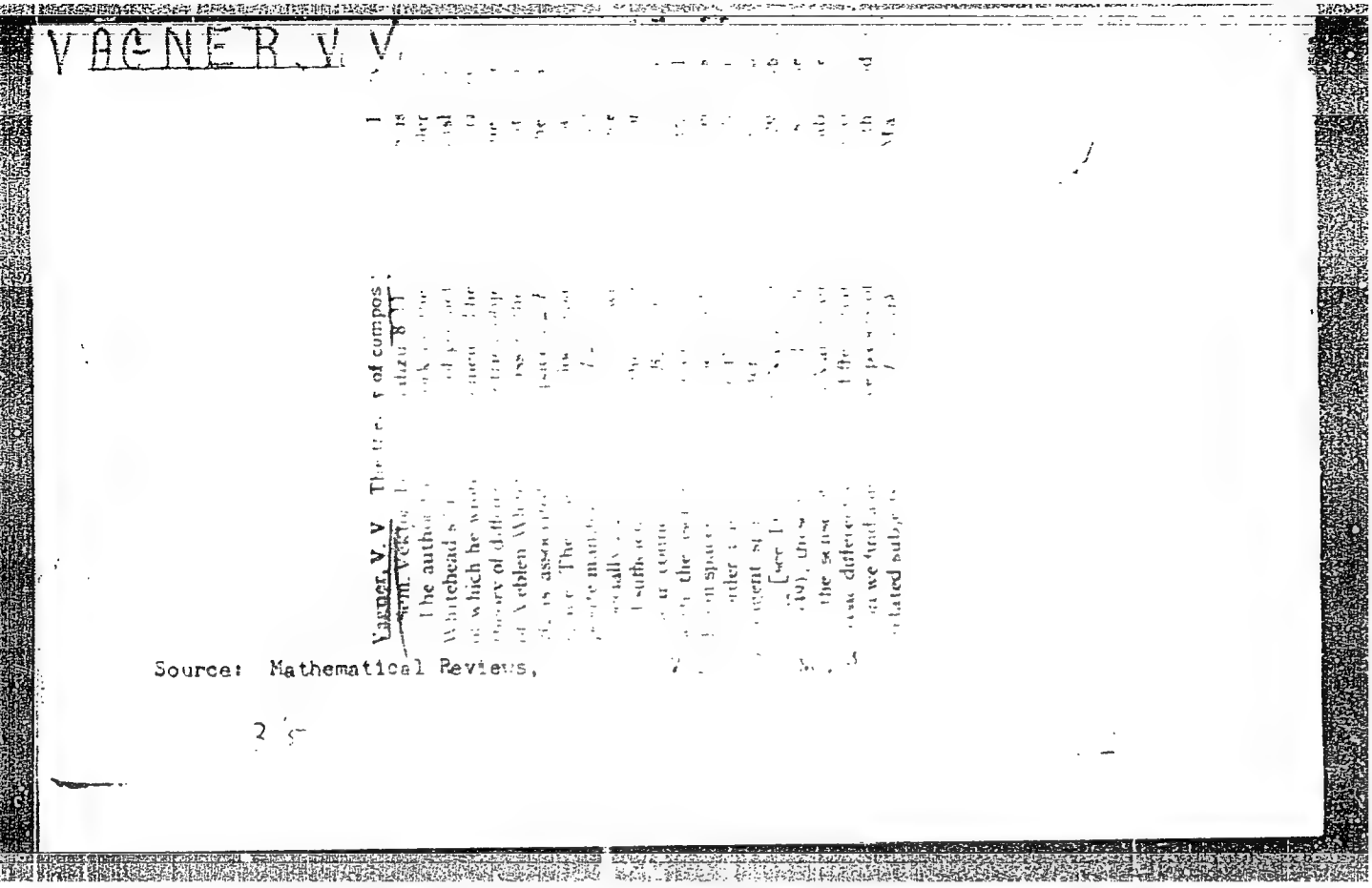
COVERAGE: This book contains some contributions to geometry presented by various leading Soviet mathematicians at the Seminar on Vector and Tensor Analysis, held from January 1, 1948, to July 1, 1949. Applications to physics and mechanics are not discussed in any detail. However, each article is significant for its possible applications in physics, especially the three articles by V. V. Vagner. In his

Card 1/5

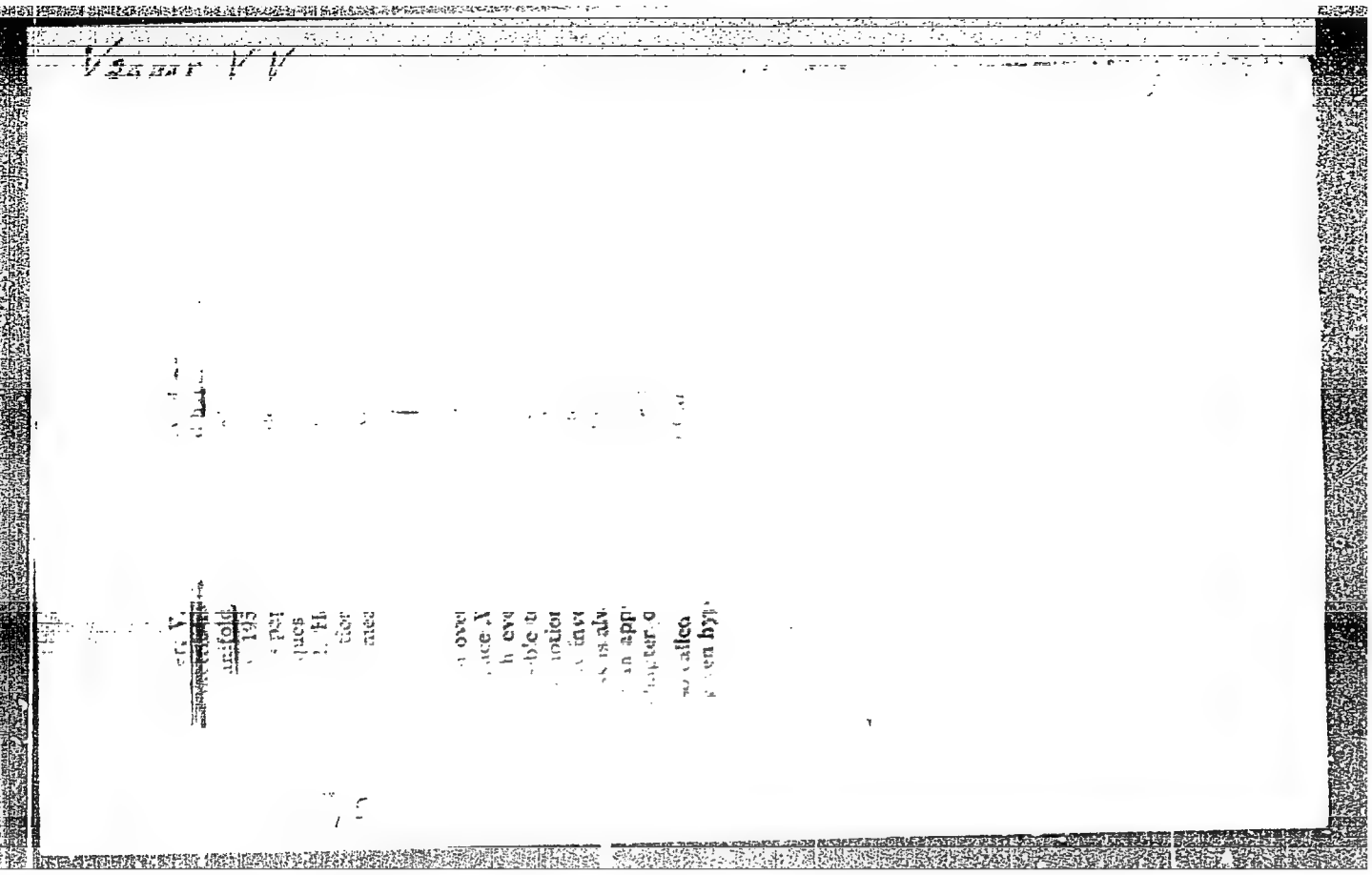
article, "The Theory of a Complex Manifold," Vagner constructs a general theory of objects, which turns out to be a generalization of affinor analysis, and determines the operation of the absolute total differentiation, which is important to the applications of variational calculus, for the field of any local differential object. In his second article, "The Geometry of a Space with a Hyperareal Metric as the Theory of a Field of Local Hypersurfaces in a Complex Manifold," Vagner gives the construction of a geometry of a space with hyperareal metric in such a manner that its immediate application to a geometric interpretation of the corresponding variational problem is possible. In his last article, "Theory of a Field of Local Hyperstrips", Vagner discusses the geometry of a regular m - 1 dimensional hyperstrip in an n-dimensional central affine space as well as the theory of a field of local regular m - 1 dimensional hyperstrips in X_n and the application of this theory to rigid mechanical systems with nonlinear connections. The following persons submitted reports to the Seminar which are not contained in the book: A. P. Norden, V.F. Kagan, D.L. Pikus, N.N. Yanenko, B.A. Rozenfel'd, P.K. Rashevskiy, Ya.S. Dubnov, V.V. Vagner, I.M. Yaglom, A.Ye. Levashev, V.N. Skrydlov, D.P. Polozkov, M.G. Freydina, N.A. Meller, G.B. Gurevich, A.M. Lopshits, N.V. Yefimov, I.P. Yegorov, and Yu.A. Surinov.

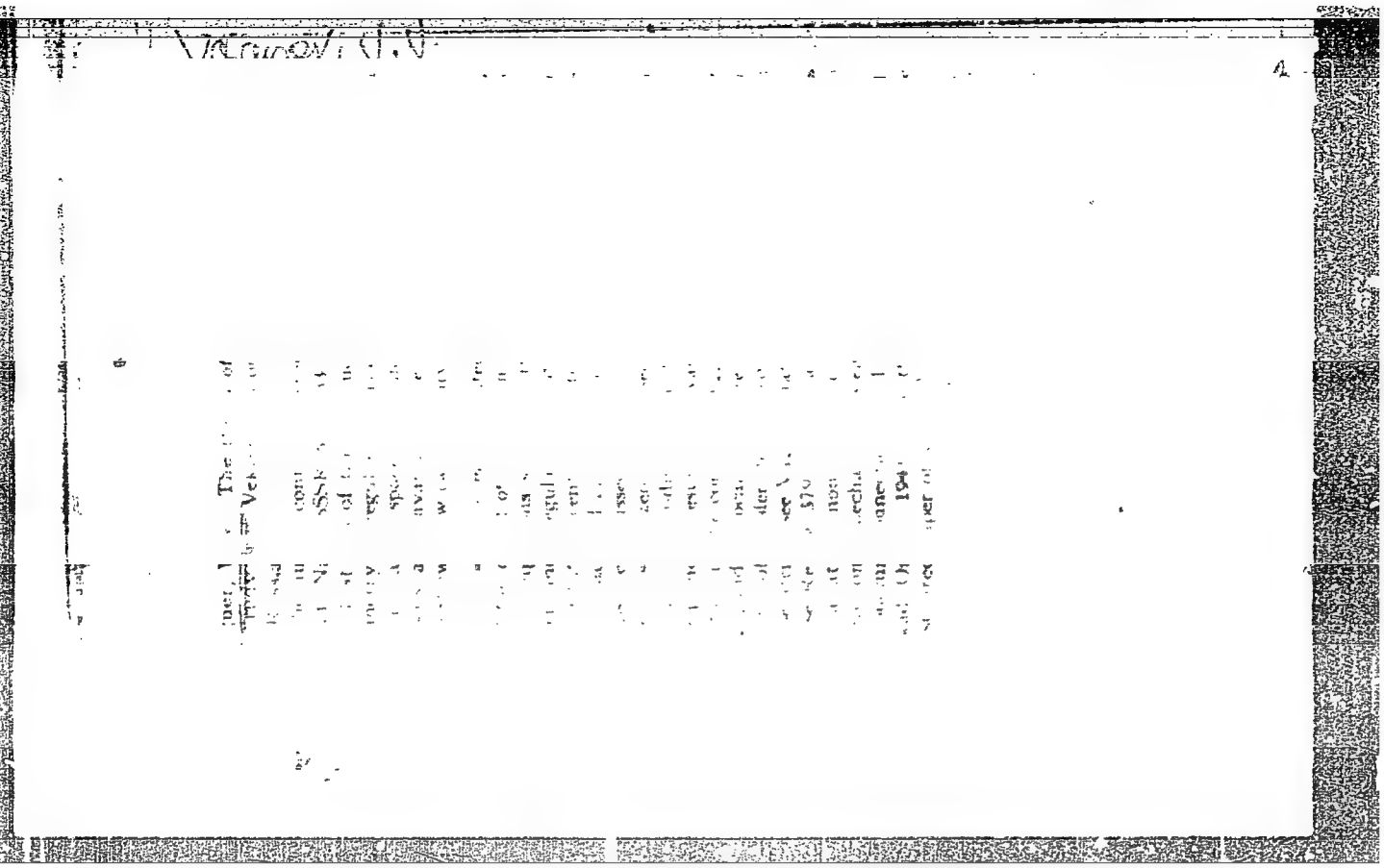
TABLE OF CONTENTS:

VAGNER, V. V.



Source: Mathematical Reviews,





VAGNER, V. V.

PA 175T38

USSR/Mathematics - Differential Geometry

21 May 50

"Theory of Pseudogroups of Transformations," V. V. Vagner, Saratov State U imeni N. G. Xhernyshevskiy

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXII No 3, pp 453-456

In present-day differential geom great significance is attached to pseudogroups of transformations, especially those of Lie, whose study is closely connected with theory of geom differential objects. Vagner tries to establish certain gen propositions of this theory. Submitted 30 Mar 50 by Acad I. G. Petrovskiy.

175T38

VAGNER, V. V.

Vagner, V. V. The geometry of the generalized Cartan spaces and the theory of geometric differential objects. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 77, 777-780 (1951). (Russian)

The geometry of an arbitrary Klein space reduces to the geometry of a manifold X_n with given characteristic geometric object of which the pseudogroup of invariance reduces to a Lie group of point transformations of the X_n in itself. (Reference is made to an essay by the author entitled "Supplement to the book of O. Veblen and J. Whitehead, Foundations of geometry", 19[illegible].) Cartan's [illegible] Klein spaces into [illegible] with non-holonomic connections corresponding to [illegible] arbitrary given group of [illegible]. The present paper relates [illegible] Cartan spaces to the author's theory, but, partly [illegible] the notation is not [illegible] well explained, it is [illegible] follow his reasoning [illegible] point is an X_n [illegible] connection [illegible] $= dy^a$ [illegible] $d\xi^a = 0$ and a field [illegible] points [illegible] along the [illegible] $= \xi^a(t)$ of the base [illegible] equation [illegible] $x^a(t)$ [illegible] is considered [illegible] spaces X_n [illegible] points [illegible] point [illegible] point. If [illegible] the un[illegible] the [illegible] these mappings [illegible] vector [illegible] $(d^s$ [illegible] the tangent [illegible] (t) of order s [illegible] with the [illegible] points [illegible] called the vector of de[illegible] order [illegible] of the given [illegible] local point of the point [illegible] vector [illegible] basis for the [illegible] definition of the geometric objects. Several special [illegible] are studied, especially [illegible]. Reference is also made to the author's paper reviewed above.

D. J. Struik (Cambridge, Mass.)

Source: Mathematical Reviews, [illegible]

USSR/Mathematics - Differential Groups 21 Oct 51

"Algebraic Theory of Differential Groups," V. V. Vagner, Saratov State U imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXX, No 6, pp 845-848

The theory of geometric differential objects leads in the main to the theory of representations of the differential group $D(y,n)$, defined as a group of transformations of all differentials up to order v inclusively of n variables x^a during arbitrary regular transformations of these variables (of class differentiability equal to v), which preserve

217T61

the system of initial values of the variables. The aim of the current article is the purely algebraic detn of the group $D(y,n)$ and certain of its representations and direct products corresponding to especially important ordinary and connecting geometric differential objects. Submitted 29 Jul 51 by Acad A. N. Kolmogorov.

217T61

VAGNER, V. V.

VAGNER, V.V.

USSR/Mathematics - Modern Algebra, Set 21 Dec 51
Theory

"Ternary Algebraic Operation in the Theory of Coordinated Structures," V. V. Vagner

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXI, No 6, pp 981-984

In contemporary differential geometry (cf. Veblen and Whitehead, 1949), n-dimensional space is most often defined as an arbitrary set A acting as the continuum, for which we assign a certain set of its mutually unique partial reflections (that is, its subsets) on to open sets of n-dimensional arithmetic spaces; here the subsets on which these reflections are defined cover all the entire set A. Submitted 24 Oct 51 by Acad I. G. Petrovskiy.

21T37

21T37

VAGNER, V.V.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 10
Nov. 1953
Geometry

7-15-54
LL

Vagner, V. V. General affine and central projective geometry of a hypersurface in a central affine space and its application to the geometrical theory of Carathéodory's transformations in the calculus of variations. Trudy Sem. Vektor. Tenzor. Analizu 9, 75–145 (1952). (Russian)

This paper is closely related to the author's papers in the same Trudy 7, 65–166 (1949); 8, 144–196 (1950) [these Rev. 13, 777] and those on affine and central projective geometry of curves and surfaces developed by Dubnov [ibid. 8, 106–127 (1950); these Rev. 13, 776] and Dubnov and Skrydlov [ibid. 8, 128–143 (1950); these Rev. 13, 777]. The first sections deal with the contact of arbitrary order of m-dimensional surfaces in a central-affine E_n and its osculating hypersurfaces of given order and class. Then the influence of projective transformations in the E_n is studied. The fourth section is a discussion of the hyperquadrics of Darboux. The next sections deal with the affine and central-projective normals of a hypersurface and the general theory of hypersurfaces in a central affine E_n under transformations of the affine and central-projective group. The theory is applied to affine hyperspheres (all normals through one point) and hyperquadrics (Darboux tensor vanishes). The paper ends with the general theory of curves under the same groups. *D. J. Struik* (Cambridge, Mass.).

VAGNER, V. V.

232T86

USSR/Mathematics - Modern Algebra, 1 Jun 52
Set Theory

"Theory of Partial Transformations," V. V. Vagner

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 84, No 4, pp 653-656

The assigning of a binary relation between the elements of a certain set A' is equiv to the assigning of a subset rho in AxA consisting of all pairs (a_1,a_2) of elements between which there holds a given relation and designated by the graph of this binary relation. In this article the author identifies the binary relations and their graphs and designates them by identical symbols. Cf. J. Riguet, Bull Soc Math France 76, 114, 1948; N. Burbaki, Theorie des ensembles, 1939. Submitted by Acad M. N. Kolmogorov 9 Apr 52.

232T86

232T86

VAGNER, V.V.

Groups, Theory of

Generalized groups. Dokl. AN SSSR 84 No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

VAGNER, V. V.

1/4

Mathematical Review.
June 1954
Algebra

Vagner, V. V. The theory of generalized heaps and generalized groups. Mat. Sbornik N.S. 32(74), 545–632 (1953). (Russian)

Dans une note récente [Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 84, 1119–1122 (1952); cee Rev. 14, 12] l'auteur avait introduit le concept de groupe généralisé (ensemble muni d'une multiplication associative pour laquelle tous les idempotents sont permutables et où tout élément x admet un "inverse généralisé" x^{-1} tel que $xx^{-1}x=x$) et avait montré qu'il permettait de caractériser abstraitement les ensembles multiplicatifs de relations biunivoques sur un même ensemble qui contiennent la symétrique de toute relation leur appartenant. Le présent travail consiste essentiellement à construire le concept d'amas généralisé afin de permettre une caractérisation analogue des ensembles de relations biunivoques sur deux ensembles qui contiennent $\Sigma_1\Sigma_2^{-1}\Sigma_3$ pour tout triple Σ_1, Σ_2, Σ_3 d'éléments leur appartenant et a le relier au concept de groupe généralisé.

Etant donné deux ensembles A et B, si à trois relations binaires $R_1 \subset A\times B$, $R_2 \subset A\times B$, $R_3 \subset A\times B$ on associe $[R_1, R_2, R_3]=R_1R_2^{-1}R_3$, on définit ainsi une opération ternaire sur $\mathfrak{P}(A\times B)$ qui le transforme en demi amas dans le sens suivant: Un ensemble muni d'une opération ternaire $[\ ,\ ]$ sera appelé demi amas lorsque pour tout quintuple

k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, k_5 d'éléments de cet ensemble on a (2)

$$[[k_1, k_2, k_3], k_4, k_5] = [k_1, [k_4, k_3, k_2], k_5] = [k_1, k_2, [k_3, k_4, k_5]].$$

3/4

Vagner, V.V.

Un élément k sera dit biunitaire lorsque, quel que soit h, $[k, h, h] = [h, h, k] = h$. Par définition un amas est un demi amas dont tous les éléments sont biunitaires. L'opération ternaire $[g_1, g_2, g_3] = g_1 g_2^{-1} g_3$ qui permet de considérer tout groupe comme un amas avait été étudiée par H. Prüfer [Math. Z. 20, 165–187 (1924)] pour les groupes abéliens et par R. Baer [J. Reine Angew. Math. 160, 199–207 (1929)] et J. Certaine [Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. 49, 869–877 (1943); ces Rev. 5, 227] pour les groupes.

Le travail comprend cinq parties: Dans la première on étudie idéaux et équivalences dans les demi amas et on donne une généralisation d'un théorème du à Lyapin [Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR. Ser. Mat. 14, 179–192 (1950); ces Rev. 11, 575]. Dans la seconde on établit la liaison entre demi amas et demi groupes involutifs (c'est-à-dire, ensembles munis d'une multiplication associative et d'un antiautomorphisme d'ordre 2 pour cette multiplication). Tout demi groupe involutif est de manière évidente un demi amas. Réciproquement, si K est un demi amas ayant un élément biunitaire e et si l'on pose $k_1 k_2 = [k_1, e, k_2]$, $k^{-1} = [e, k, e]$, K devient un demi groupe involutif K_e et tous les demi groupes involutifs K_x sont isomorphes, x parcourant l'ensemble des éléments biunitaires. Tout demi amas peut être plongé dans un demi groupe involutif. Dans la troisième on définit le concept d'amas généralisé: c'est un

(2)

Vagner, V. V. 3/4

demi amas dont tous les éléments sont idempotents (c'est-à-dire, $x=[x, x, x]$) et bipermutables (c'est-à-dire, pour tout triple k, k_1, k_2 on a $[k, k_1, k_1, k_2, k_2]=[k, k_2, k_2, k_1, k_1]$, $[k_1, k_1, k_2, k_2, k]=[k_2, k_2, k_1, k_1, k]$). Tout group généralisé considéré comme demi amas est un amas généralisé. Tout amas généralisé peut être plongé dans un groupe généralisé.

La quatrième partie définit et étudie deux types spéciaux de relations binaires dans les amas et les groupes généralisés: les relations de communion et d'ordre canonique. On y trouve une généralisation d'un théorème de D. Rees [J. London Math. Soc. 22, 281–284 (1948); ces Rev. 9, 568] relative à l'ensemble des équivalences R sur un groupe généralisé G telles que G/R est un groupe. Dans la cinquième partie on montre que, pour que K soit un amas généralisé, il faut et il suffit qu'il soit isomorphe à un demi amas de relations biunivoques entre éléments de deux ensembles. (L'ordre canonique est alors l'ordre d'inclusion et la relation de communion entre Σ_1 et Σ_2 a lieu lorsque $\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ est une biunivoque du demi amas.) On donne un certain nombre de propriétés des amas généralisés de relations quasi fonctionnelles R (c'est-à-dire, telles que $RR^{-1} \subset \Delta$).

L'exposé fait systématiquement appel à la théorie des relations binaires en s'appuyant sur le travail du rapporteur [Bull. Soc. Math. France 76, 114–155 (1948); ces Rev. 10, 502]. Il est signalé dans la préface que les groupes et amas généralisés de biunivoques jouent un rôle important en géométrie, par exemple, pour les systèmes de coordonnées locaux [Vagner, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 81,

(2)

4/4

Vagner, V. V.

981–984 (1951); ces Rev. 13, 688 J. Encore a titre d'exemple, les transformations conformes du plan définies par des fonctions analytiques a une seule branche pour lesquelles l'équation différentielle de définition exprime la condition de Cauchy-Riemann pour les fonctions analytiques forment un groupe généralisé.

J. Riguet (Paris).

VAGNER, V. V.

44-1-160

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Matematika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 21 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vagner, V. V.

TITLE: Generalized Cosets Reduced to Generalized Groups (Obobshchennyye grudy, privodimyye k obobshchennym gruppam)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. yezhegodnik za 1954 g. Saratovsk. un-t. Saratov, 1955, pp. 668-669.

ABSTRACT: Necessary and sufficient conditions are given for making it possible to introduce into the set of all elements of the generalized coset K the operation of multiplication; with regard to this operation, K is a generalized group, and the ternary operation $[g_1, g_2, g_3] = g_1 g_2^{-1} g_3$ coincides with the ternary operation given in K.

Card 1/1

Ye. S. Lyapin.

VAGNER, V.V. (Saratov)

Algebraic matters in differential geometry foundations. Uch.zap. Kaz.un. 115 no.10:3-4 '55. (MLRA 10:5)
(Geometry, Differential)

VAGNER, V.V. (Saratov)

Methods of differential geometry in the calculus of variations. (MLRA 10:5)
Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 115 no.10:4-7 '55.
(Calculus of variations)
(Geometry, Differential)

Vagner, V. V.

Call Nr: AF 1108825

Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress (Cont.) Moscow, Jun-Jul '56, Trudy '56, V. 1, Sect. Rpts., Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.

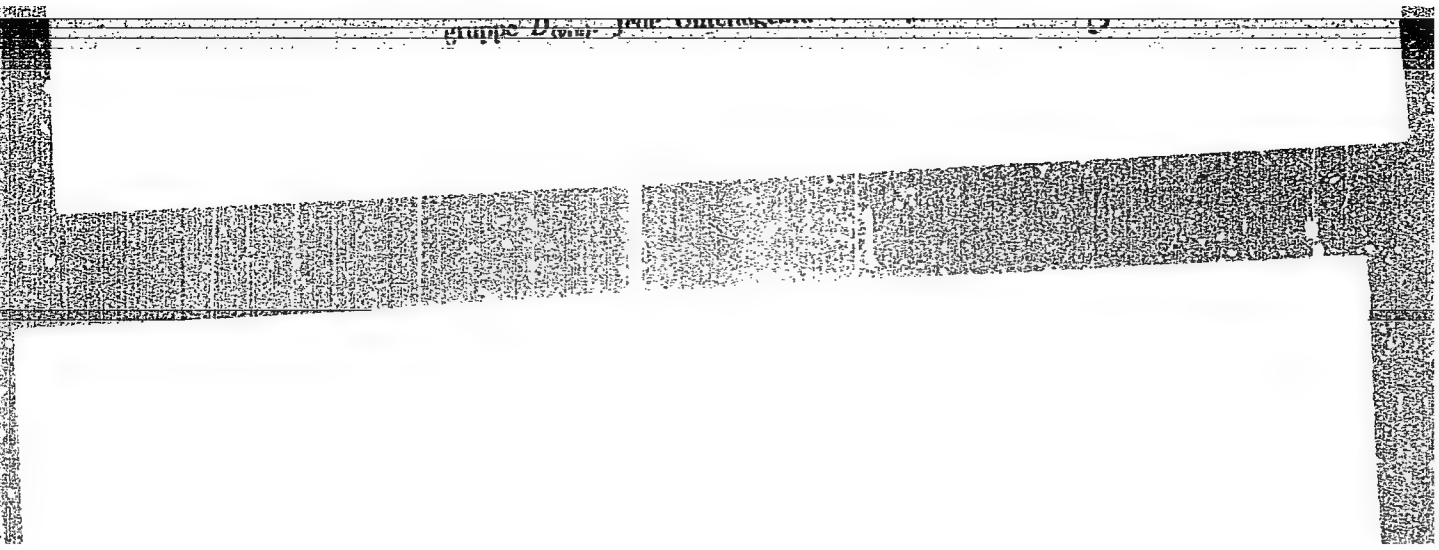
Card 7/80

VAGNER, V.V.

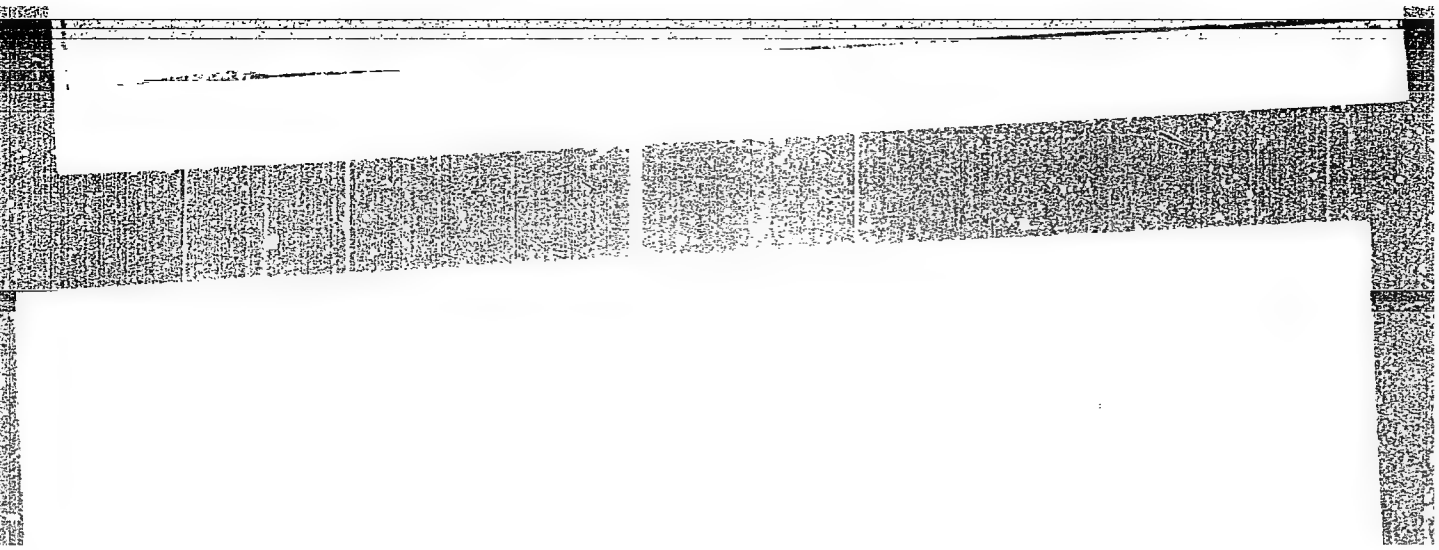
VAGNER, V.V.

Generalized heaps reducible to generalized groups. Ukr. mat. zhur. 8 no.3:235-253 '56. (MLRA 10:9)
(Groups, Theory of)

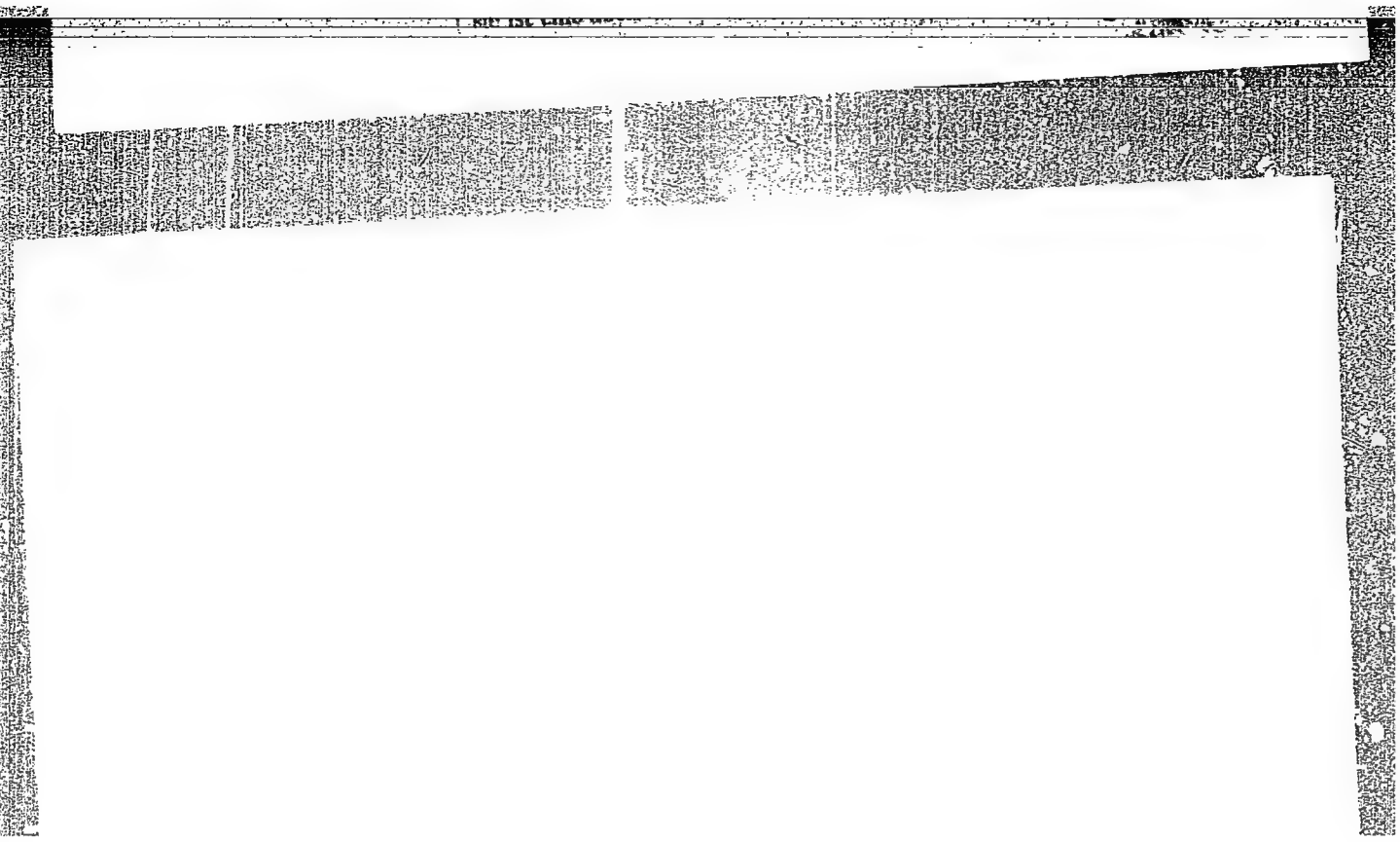
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858330006-7"



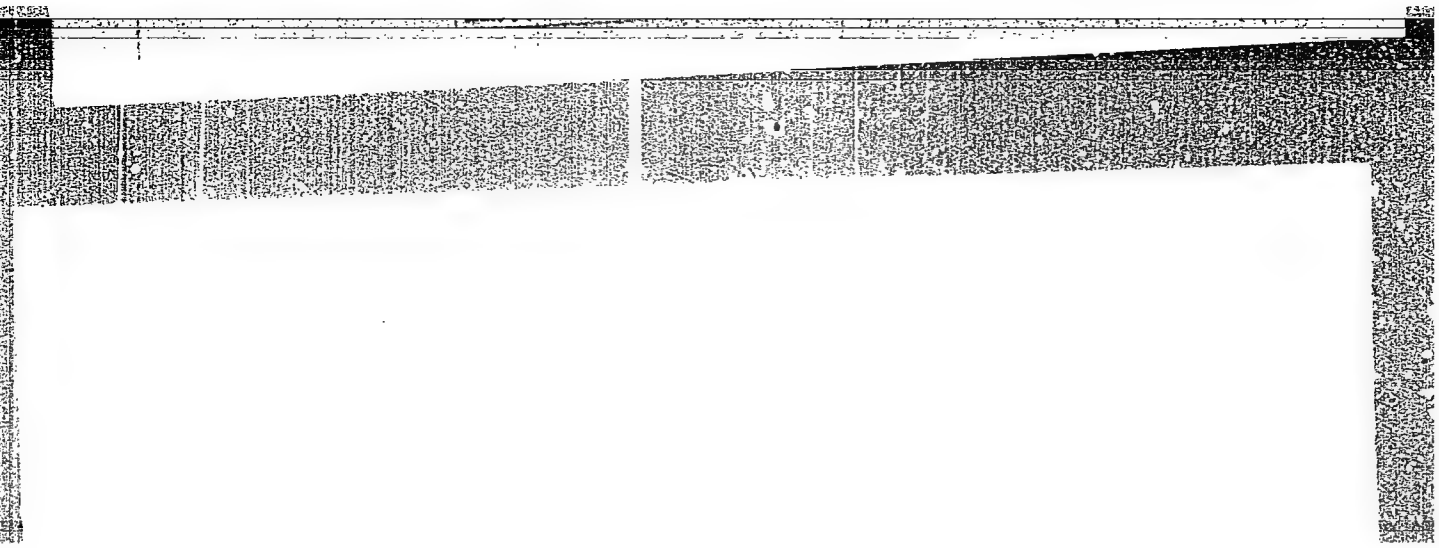
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858330006-7"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858330006-7"

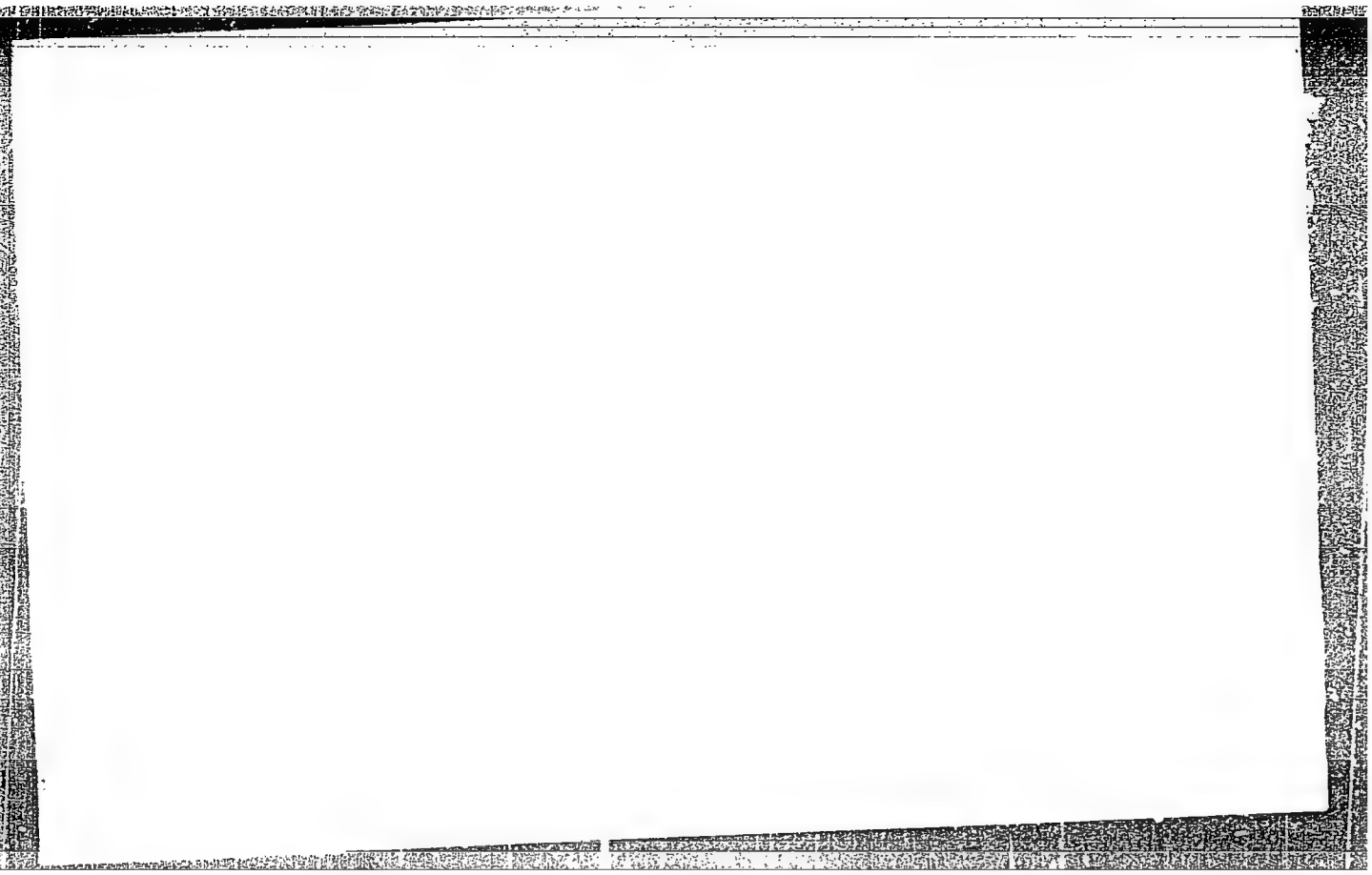


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858330006-7"

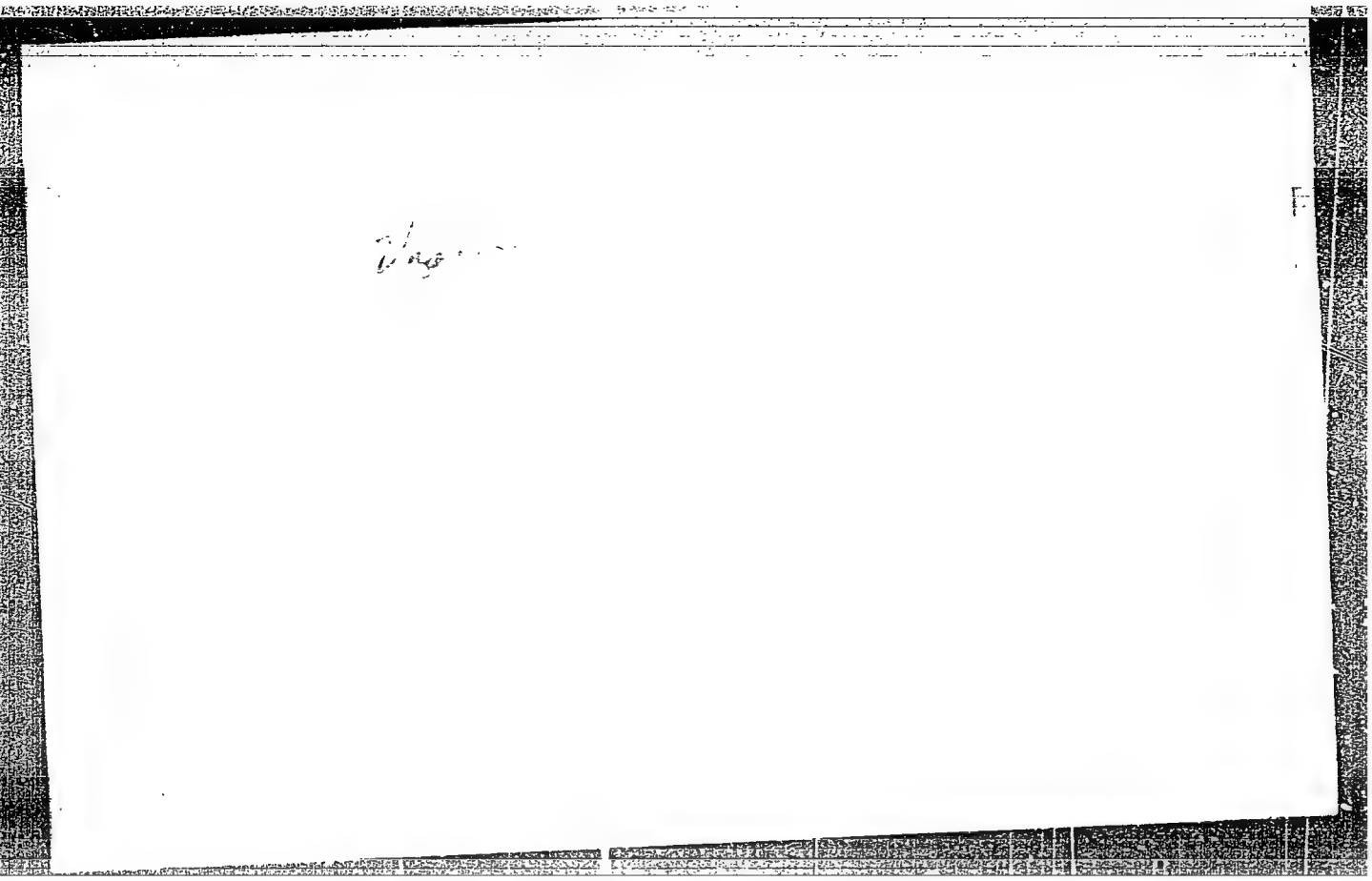


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858330006-7"

definierten Ideale [illegible] W. Borak (Hamburg)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858330006-7"



VAGNER, V.V.

Semigroups of partial transformations with a symmetric ratio of transitiveness. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mat. no.1:81-88 '57. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.G.Chernyshevskogo.

(Groups, Theory of)

16(1)

AUTHOR: Vagner, V.V. SOV/41-11-3-1/16

TITLE: Representation of Generalized Heaps

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 11, Nr 3, pp 231-242 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author treats the notions already considered in [Ref 5,6]. The principal result is the statement that every generalized heap has a proper representation with the aid of one-to-one partial mappings. Eight theorems are formulated altogether. There are 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet, and 4 French.

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1958

Card 1/1

VAGNER, V.V.

Ehresmann's theory of jets. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.1:17-19 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Mal'tsevym.

(Topology)

VAGNER, V.V.

Semidirect products of binary relations and binary expandable semigroups. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.1:21-32 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.Chernyshevskogo.
(Aggregates) (Groups, Theory of)